

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

To secure quick transmission, telegrams should be marked **Via Eastern.**

For latest average time to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.

STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

No. 7,744]

ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1907

[EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.

Offices in Egypt: 33, Sharia Madabegh, Cairo. Telephone No. 1,257.
7, Boulevard de Ramleh, Alexandria. Telephone No. 1,592.
Works in Egypt: Menayer, Alexandria. Telephone No. 1,592.
STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNT BOOK MAKERS, MACHINE RULERS.
Contractors to the British Government.

ORIENT-ROYAL MAIL LINE.

OUTWARD TO AUSTRALIA.
R.M.S. Omrah will leave Suez about May 3 | R.M.S. Otovata will leave Suez about May 17
R.M.S. Omrah will leave Port Said May 6 | R.M.S. Oroya will leave Port Said May 20

HOMEWARD TO NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.
R.M.S. Omrah will leave Port Said May 6 | R.M.S. Oroya will leave Port Said May 20

The issue of return tickets to and from Egypt has been discontinued. Passengers paying full fare one direction will, however, be allowed abatement of one-third off fare back if return voyage be made within four months of arrival, or abatement of 20 p.c. if return voyage be made within six months of arrival.

Special reduced rates during Summer season 15th May - 15th September.
Agents, CAIRO: THOMAS COOK & SON, Ltd.; ALEXANDRIA: R. J. MOSS & CO.
For all information apply to Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons, Port Said & Port Tewfik (Suez). 31-12-4

BIBBY LINE TWIN-SCREW MAIL STEAMERS.

OUTWARDS TO COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, etc., and RANGOON.
S.S. Shropshire, will leave Suez about May 9th.

HOMEWARDS TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
S.S. Worcestershire, 7,160 tons, will leave Port Said about April 28th.

area from Port Said to Marseilles £12.0.0; London £17.0.0; Colombo £32.10.0; Rangoon £37.10.0
Fitted with Refrigerators, Electric Light, Electric Fans and all recent improvements.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES DURING THE SUMMER SEASON.
Agents in CAIRO: THOMAS COOK & SON, Ltd. For all particulars apply to Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons, Port Said & Port Tewfik (Suez). 31-12-4

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

Fast British Passenger Steamers.

GREECE-TURKEY MAIL SERVICE.
Express steamers leave Alexandria weekly under the PIRÆUS (Athens), SMYRNA, MITYLENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE, in connection with the Oriental Railways Express Service for VIENNA, BERLIN, PARIS & LONDON.

S.S. Ismailia, Wednesday 4 p.m. April 24 and 17.
S.S. El Kahira, Wednesday 4 p.m. April 10 and 24.

PALESTINE-SYRIA MAIL SERVICE.—The fast steamers *Princes Abbas* and *Assuan* leave Alexandria alternately on Saturdays at 4 p.m. for Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Calcutta (for Nazareth), Beyrouth (for Damascus), Tripoli, Alexandretta, and Mersina, continuing in alternate weeks to Larnaca (Cyprus).

SUDAN DIRECT MAIL SERVICE.—The mail steamers *Dahab* and *Kassab* leave Suez alternately on Wednesdays at 5 p.m. for Port Sudan and Suakin in connection with the Sudan Government Railways express service to Khartoum.

RED SEA COASTING MAIL SERVICE.—Mail steamers leave Suez on Mondays at 5 p.m. for Tor (for Sinai) Yambo and Jeddah, continuing in alternate weeks to Port Sudan, Suakin, Massowah, Hodeidah and Aden.

For further information refer to the Agents at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, Suez or to THOMAS COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd., HAMBURG-AMERIKA REISE-BUREAU of other Tourist Agencies.

DEUTSCHE LEVANTE-LINIE.

Mail and Passenger Steamships. Regular Service fortnightly from HAMBURG; weekly from ANTWERP; every 4 weeks from BORDEAUX direct to ALEXANDRIA; homebound every 2 weeks from ALEXANDRIA to ROTTERDAM and HAMBURG. Goods forwarded at through rates from all German Railway Stations on direct Bills of Lading to ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, SYRIA, etc. Special facilities for conveyance of cotton, etc. from Alexandria via Rotterdam and Hamburg to German manufacturing towns.

Expected: Apr. 28 S.S. Rhodos from Hamburg bound for Rott. & Hamburg; Apr. 28 S.S. Chios from Hamburg & Antwerp.
For tariff and particulars apply to ADOLPH STROSS, Alexandria Agent. 15-9-907

The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL calling at MALTA (Messrs. JAMES MOSS & Co., 31, James St., Liverpool, Managers).
"Amarna" Tons 4,000 "Khephren" Tons 3,000 "Moses" Tons 3,000 "Seti" Tons 3,000
"Bastet" Tons 3,000 "Menes" Tons 3,000 "Pharaoh" Tons 3,000 "Tahiti" Tons 3,000
"Karnak" Tons 3,000 "Memphis" Tons 3,000 "Thebes" Tons 3,000 "Luxor" Tons 3,000
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THE COOLEST SUMMER RESIDENCE IN EGYPT.

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HOTEL DRAGOMANS IN UNIFORM
MEET ALL TRAINS AND STEAMERS.

Special terms to Cairo Residents and their families desirous of enjoying the cool air and sea bathing during the summer months.

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

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Really Wholesome Confectionery.

Lancet.

A popular English Sweetmeat can be obtained at Mr. GABONIS, Anglo-American Stores, Port-Said. "DEMENTRIADIS," Messrs. TANONED BONNIOT & Co., "The PATISSERIE DE LA BOURSE, Rue Cherif Pasha, Alexandria, Manufacture: London, England.

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Messrs. McLAREN, Engineers, of Leeds, England, have sold a large number of Steam Ploughs and Kassabiehs in Egypt this year. Everyone who has land to cultivate, or to level, should see them at work. Amongst the purchasers are His Highness Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha, His Highness Prince Halim; The Warden Estates Company have purchased seven Machines, Messrs. Zagdoun Freres two Machines, also Messrs. Jatrodakis, Bushrahanna, Alexandre Kouri Haddad, Mr. R. P. McGillivray, etc.

They can be seen at work any time on application to Mr. Peter McLaren, our permanent representative in Egypt, at Shephard's Hotel, Cairo, or to our Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd., Boulac Engine Works, Cairo. Full information may also be obtained from Messrs. J. & H. McLAREN, Midland Engine Works, Leeds, England.

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The only makers of steam ploughing machinery who manufacture their own STEEL WIRE ROPES.

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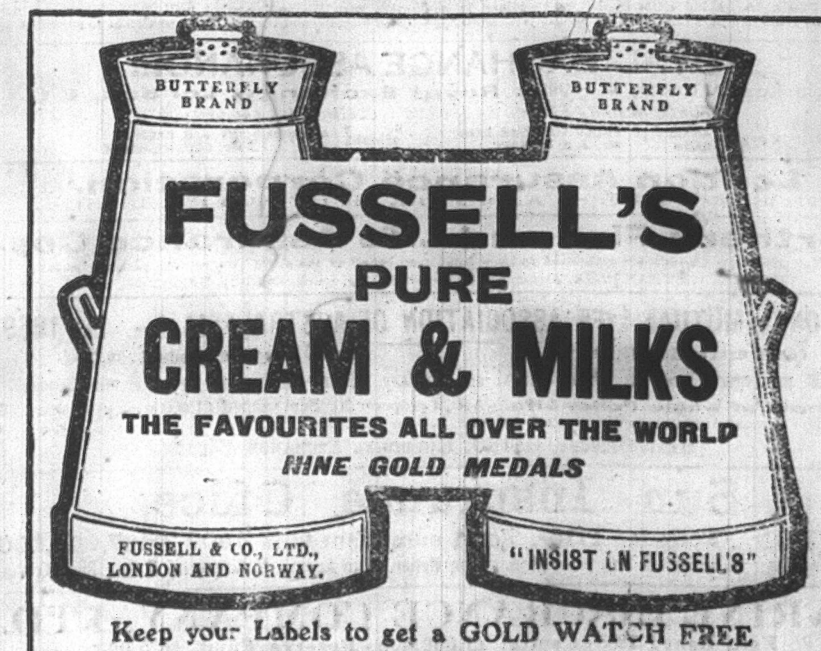
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P.O. Box for Egypt, 849, CAIRO.



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The Egyptian Gazette

THE ENGLISH DAILY NEWSPAPER.

ESTABLISHED 1890.

Editor and Manager — R. SNELLING.

Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIFF.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1907

THE SUDAN & BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.

The Director of Works on the Headquarters Staff of the Egyptian Army, Kaimakam Kennedy Bey, has drawn up a very instructive report which should be of considerable interest to British manufacturers who desire to push their business in the Sudan.

The following remarks from Kaimakam Kennedy's report are of sufficient interest to quote in full:—

A great deal has been written, more especially within the last few months, on the subject of the treatment of British manufacturers and the question of British trade abroad. In the expenditure of large sums of money on public works throughout the Sudan and on the construction of the new town and harbour at Port Sudan, this Department has had occasion to deal with manufacturers and contractors of all nationalities, and in this connection I beg to make the following remarks:—I have several times lately seen it stated in the home Press that it seems useless to expect the Egyptian Government, which is supposed to be directly under the influence of the British Government, to assist the British manufacturer; and that the British manufacturer need not expect fair play, for he does not get it. Granted that the British manufacturer's work and methods are up to the standard of his continental competitors, I fully agree that reasonable preference should be given to him; but, speaking generally, I consider that the British manufacturer, as exemplified by his agents in Egypt and the Sudan, is not nearly so much in touch with local masters and local requirements as his continental rivals, and, furthermore, he is badly represented technically. With a few exceptions British manufacturers—I speak of engineering firms only—are represented in Egypt by general business men, or general agents, who know little or nothing of the technicalities of the engineering profession; they are merely selling agents, whose business it is to sell as large a quantity of the goods of the firms they represent as they possibly can. Speaking generally, this is not the case with the better class continental firms represented in Egypt. Most of the continental firms of any standing are represented in Egypt both by their business

men and by their technical men. I had occasion to call for quotations for steel water towers for the storage of water for a town supply. Of the two quotations which were received from British firms, one was forwarded with a drawing showing a water tower and tank of a design antiquated in the extreme, evidently copied from an old catalogue, and quite unsuited to local conditions. The other British quotation was accompanied by a design for a tower which was structurally faulty, and which could not, therefore, be accepted. As a contrast to the above, the two quotations received at the same time from Belgian firms represented in Egypt were for water tanks and towers designed in a thoroughly practical manner, up to date in all respects, and suited to local requirements. Another instance, even more instructive: I had occasion to arrange several contracts for structural steel work, laying of water mains, etc., at Port Sudan. Representatives of various firms came down to Port Sudan to go into these questions and to tender. Of the two British firms represented, one was represented by their business agent only, who could give no prices and furnish no details till he communicated with his home firm; the other British firm was represented by an engineer, but his knowledge of the somewhat intricate work in question was insufficient to enable him to tender for this particular service. The German firm was represented by a first-rate engineer, who was also their business man. This representative, without any consultation with his headquarters in Germany, furnished a complete quotation and tender, complete specification, and full technical details and calculations. The Belgian firm sent as their representatives one of their chief business men and their chief engineer, by whose conjoint efforts completely satisfactory plans, specifications, and tenders were produced a few days after the various projects were laid before them at Port Sudan.

As I write I have a reply before me from the agent of one of the largest British engineering firms represented in Egypt. I had pointed out to him that, in my opinion, he was very badly at fault in one of his prices for carrying out work in the Sudan. Although he represented both the engineering and business sides of the undertaking, he replied to the effect that he could not answer my query till he had referred the matter to the firm at home. The latter have since replied that the price is correct, and it is evident that they are basing their reply on home practice, and not on the state of conditions obtaining here. I do not for a moment say that the above is the state of things with all British manufacturers; on the contrary, I could point to some very much up-to-date and businesslike quotations and proposals from British firms representing the bridge and dredger building interests; but I emphatically state that the better class of continental firms trading in Egypt are better represented than their British rivals. Can we wonder, therefore, that a great deal of trade, which might go to British manufacturers is snapped up by their continental competitors? It appears to me that British engineering firms and manufacturers trading in Egypt and the Sudan would be well advised to appoint as their representatives engineers of experience and ability who would be able to advise purchasers as to what they really require, and who would have authority to act on their own initiative. As regards the quality of the goods supplied by British manufacturers, I have one or two general remarks to make. Generally speaking, the machinery and plant we have received from England have been excellent, the machine work especially being of a first rate description. Large quantities of Portland cement have been imported for building works during the year, and the quality throughout has been of the highest standard, so much so that no further supplies of either natural or artificial cement are now being obtained from Belgium. The prices of the Belgian cement are considerably lower, but the quality is distinctly inferior to British brands. On the other hand, I regret to say, as regards building stores generally, that many British manufacturers with whom we have been dealing appear to have what may be termed an export quality of material, i.e., material which has not been passed as being up to the home standard, but which is sent out to this and other countries as being quite good enough for export. The result is that many 'repeat orders' which would otherwise have been placed at home are not repeated on account of bad materials having been received in the first instance. I can point to a great many instances of this. As regards structural steelwork: A considerable quantity of this has been received from Belgium, and has throughout been entirely satisfactory both in quality and workmanship. Curiously enough, I happen to know that some orders placed by me in England were sub-contracted for in Belgium and shipped direct from Belgium to the Sudan. As regards American machinery: A certain amount of special plant has been received from America, and this, though excellent in design, has been in every single instance of an inferior quality structurally. For example, some well-boring plant—of the American oil-well type—though admirably designed, was of the very worst description, with faulty castings and bearings, and unfinished machine work. Some steam road-rollers also, designed for special work, were found to be manufactured and finished in a manner that certainly fell far short of the ordinary British standard. In consequence of this, it has in some cases been found advisable, in the case of special plant of American types, to obtain the detailed designs from America, and have the manufacture of the same carried out in England.

WINDSOR HOTEL

Facing the Sea on the New Quay of Alexandria
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
Lately Built and Furnished.
TERMS P.T. 50 PER DAY.
Special terms to Government Officials.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

New Tramway Lines.

It is intended to extend the projected Boulac-Pyramids line as far as Enibabeh.

New Hospitals.

A credit of L.E. 10,000 has been opened for the construction of two hospitals at Khartoum and Athara.

Brindisi Mail.

The Brindisi Mail will be distributed this afternoon at the Alexandria Post Office at half past four.

Red Sea Light Keepers.

We have received a packet of magazines and journals from Kaimakam Sheehan Bey for the Red Sea light keepers.

Italian Diplomatic Agency.

To-morrow the credentials of the new Italian Diplomatic Agent at Cairo, Commander Malmusi, will be presented to the Khedive.

European Police Constables.

Additional European constables to the number of 113 were engaged for service last year in Cairo, Alexandria, and on the Suez Canal.

The Mensheh Demonstration.

Twelve natives who made a riotous demonstration against Christians at Mensheh lately have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Bedouins' Rights.

Four hundred Bedouin omdehs have arrived at Cairo and have visited the War Office where they have interviewed the authorities on the privileges which they lay claim to.

French Chauffeur Sentenced.

The French consular court has sentenced Charles Roux, chauffeur of the Ghezireh Palace Hotel automobile, to one week's imprisonment for having run over a native at Kasrel Nil by driving without sufficient caution.

The Customs Porters' School.

The school of the Alexandria Custom House Porters is to be demolished and a store erected on its site. The tender of Messrs. Civiletti and Felix for this work has been accepted.

An Honest Tram Conductor.

A conductor of one of the Cairo trams found a pocket-case containing L.E. 50 in banknotes on the seat of a tram and handed the same over to the management of the company.

The Zervudachi Asphalt.

A chemical analysis has been made at Alexandria of the asphalt on the property of Mr. Zervudachi in Syria. The analysis shows that it is of excellent quality and comparable to that of Switzerland.

Motors in Bahr el Ghazal.

An attempt is being made to solve the transport question in the Bahr-el-Ghazal by the use of motor-lorries. It is greatly to be hoped that it will be successful, for the mortality among camels, mules, and donkeys in these regions is very great.

P.W.D. Corruption Case.

Ahmed el Sergani and Ahmed el Kacheh were brought before the tribunal court on remand on Monday on charge of corruption. Both were found guilty. The former was sentenced to one year and the latter to six months imprisonment, with hard labour in either case.

German Firm and P. W. D.

The offer submitted by Messrs. Siemens Shukert & Co. has been accepted by the Public Works Department for the installation of electric light at both Korimat and Ellesi pumping stations, the adjudication of which was held on the 16th March.

New Greek Club.

It has been decided to form an association of the ex-pupils of the Greek gymnasium at Alexandria in order to help poor Greek families at Alexandria. To-morrow a meeting will be held to appoint a chairman and committee. About six hundred old pupils of the gymnasium will support the scheme.

Free Meals for Greek Children.

To-morrow at 5 p.m. the foundation stone will be laid of the new refectory at Chatby where the children of the indigent Greeks of Alexandria who attend the Hellenic Community's schools, will receive free meals. Mrs. Benachi is having the building constructed at her expense.

The Anti-Russian Demonstrations.

Moscato and D. Pinto were brought before the Italian Consular Court, composed of MM. Falqui, Lombroso, and Snares, yesterday on the charge of violence against a police officer. Both were found guilty and sentenced to a fine of frs. 250 or 25 days' imprisonment. A third party was acquitted of the same charge.

Mme. Meyer's Concert.

Mme Meyer, a well-known teacher of the piano, gave a vocal and instrumental concert at the New Khedivial Hotel on Monday night, when there was a good attendance including many of the parents and friends of Mme Meyer's pupils, who assisted her. The performance was very creditable to both teacher and pupils, though these latter were not heard under the best conditions, they being quite excusably nervous. Mr. N. Stecki, who kindly helped on this occasion, recited with great clearness of elocution Manuel's well-known "La Robe" and also gave Jean Rammeau's "Le Chef d'Œuvre de Dieu," a very acceptable item delivered with strength and intelligence, although it might have been less conventional. Mr. Papanto has a fair tenor voice and will no doubt give a very good account of himself after two or three years' training. Miles Palermo and Cicivelli, pupils of Mr. G. Galeffi also sang very well and reflected great credit on their master.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES.

In order to prevent the continuous fall of local securities the committee of the Cairo Stock and Sharebrokers Association (Corporation des Agents de Change du Caire) has decided to fix prices below which nobody is to be allowed to sell. The Alexandria Stock and Sharebrokers Association yesterday evening at an extraordinary meeting—decided to follow the example of the Cairo Bourse. The advocates of this step consider that the firm tone shown this morning in the Alexandria Bourse justifies this strong measure. On the other hand a number of competent financiers consider that these proceedings will not be of any permanent benefit and they are of so extraordinary a character that discredit will be thrown on the Alexandria and Cairo bourses in the opinion of the European financial centres. It is objected that if there are any public auctions of shares the fixed prices cannot be maintained and that in other cases sellers, who are unable to find a free market here, will be forced to sell in London. It is further urged that it is as impossible to stop the fall in shares as to prevent water reaching its proper level, and however strictly these remedial measures are enforced there will always be means of evading them. At the same time it is acknowledged that Alexandria was obliged to follow the example set by Cairo as otherwise an impossible situation would have arisen.

The latest failure at Alexandria is that of a broker in the share market, whose liabilities are estimated at £70,000.

OVERLOADING ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir:—Now that the hideous structure called the Rodah bridge is nearing completion, I write to call your attention to the excessive height to which they are obliged to raise the roadway at Ghizeh in order to reach the level of the bridge. What will this mean when traffic is opened? It will mean the greatest suffering and cruelty for all beasts of burden. Owing to the remarkable flatness of the country animals are always loaded to the very last pound they can possibly draw—and with the greatest effort. The moment the least ascent is arrived at there are cruel scenes. The animals cannot draw their loads. They strain every nerve, fall every moment on their knees, while fierce blows are rained on them. Shoubra bridge is bad enough, and there, daily, disgraceful exhibitions of cruelty occur. But Rodah bridge will be terrible. The S.P.C.A., excellent in every way, can do nothing in this matter. But might not the Government make some regulations as to loading animals? Would it be impossible to fix a legal weight for a donkey, horse, or mule, and if this rule were not obeyed to imprison or fine the owner of the overloaded animal? If others would kindly take up the subject of overloading animals something in time might be done to alleviate the unnecessary sufferings of our four-footed, dumb, willing, and helpless friends. Yours etc.

A RESIDENT.

[To the best of our recollection new regulations concerning the weight of loads carried by animals were made last year. Ed. E.G.]

SUDAN HOSPITALITY.

Recently two penniless Germans got through to Berber from Wady Halfa on one occasion, and a Syrian Jew on another. These people walked along the river over six hundred miles. They were fed the whole way through the charity of the inhabitants. The Governor of the Berber province, Sir Henry Hill, and some of the sheikhs that it was very charitable of them to assist people of a different race and creed, and they replied that when they sat down to their evening meal they could never allow a hungry man to pass without giving some of their food. Such genuine hospitality is one of the most attractive features of Oriental character.

STEAMERS MOVEMENTS.

The Moss liner Mueris sailed yesterday afternoon for Hull via Malta, with passengers, mails and general cargo, including 26,644 bags of onions.

The S.S. Sailor Prince, with passengers and general cargo, left London on the 23rd inst., and is due to arrive at Alexandria on or about the 10th May.

The Papayanni liner Ararat sailed from Tripoli Bay, yesterday afternoon and is expected to arrive here with passengers and mails on Saturday next.

The world renowned Laurens Cigarettes.

"LE KHEVIVE" Company can be obtained in their new artistic shop, Kasr-el-Nil street, opposite the Savoy Hotel. Also the best Havana Cigars specially selected for English and American connoisseurs, and sold at New York and London prices.

The company are purveyors by appointment since many years to the Regies of France, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Tunis, etc., to their Majesties the Kings of Italy and Spain, to the Household of H.H. the Khedive, to H.R.H. Prince Charles of Bavaria, etc., etc. LONDON ADDRESS:—17 Hanover Square; W. Agencies and depôts in all parts of the world.

LORD CROMER'S DEPARTURE.

MEETING AT ALEXANDRIA.

It is proposed to hold a meeting to express regret at Lord Cromer's departure.

All British subjects resident in Alexandria and the neighbourhood are invited to attend. The meeting will be held on Friday, April 26, at 6 p.m. at the British Club, 15 rue de la Gare de Ramleh.

VISIT TO ALEXANDRIA IMPOSSIBLE.

We find that the suggestion that Lord Cromer should pay a farewell visit to Alexandria is quite impossible in view of his many engagements and the necessity of economising his strength.

SUDAN APPRECIATION.

A large number of the Sudan notables and prominent men propose to submit to the Governor General of the Sudan a petition expressing their gratitude to Lord Cromer for having rescued their country from the rule of anarchy and despotism and their deep regret at his retirement. They will request the Governor General to forward their petition to His Majesty's Government.

SIR ELDON GORST.

Our Port Said Correspondent telegraphs this morning:—

Sir Eldon and Lady Gorst arrived here this morning at half past five by the P. & O. mailboat from Brindisi. They were met by the Governor of the town, Mr. D. A. Cameron, Schaleh Bey, and others. They left for Cairo by special train.

CHEMICAL FERTILISERS WANTED IN EGYPT.

The following particulars of the Egyptian trade in chemical fertilisers are taken from a report by the French Consul at Cairo, reproduced in the "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce." The large increase in the area of land under cultivation in Egypt, due to the irrigation works carried out in that country, has led to a correspondingly large demand for chemical fertilisers. On cotton plantations superphosphates are employed at the rate of 100 to 150 kilograms per feddan (4,200 square metres), to which are often added 50 kilograms of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia. For wheat cultivation, nitrate of soda is employed at the rate of 100 kilograms per feddan, mixed with 40 or 50 per cent. of superphosphates. The prices of chemical fertilisers in Egypt vary from week to week, averaging as follows in Alexandria:—Sulphate of ammonia, 338 fr. per ton; nitrate of soda, 312 fr. per ton; superphosphates, 78 fr. per ton. The Société Khédiviale d'Agriculture supplies cultivators with fertilisers specially mixed for different crops, at the rate of 46 fr. per feddan for cotton, 41 fr. 50 cents for maize, and 28 fr. 50 cents for wheat. The value of the imports of chemical fertilisers into Egypt increased from L.E. 16,417 in 1903 to L.E. 28,625 in 1904, and to L.E. 56,801 in 1905. Belgium holds by far the largest share of the trade, the imports from that country having risen from L.E. 255 in 1903 to L.E. 51,000 in 1905.

INSULTING THE COMPTOIR.

Yesterday the Hellenic Consular Court at Alexandria, under the presidency of Judge Papadopoulos, heard the action for slander brought by Messrs. Campos against a well-known local remisier for uttering defamatory statements in public on the subject of the Comptoir Financier et Commercial d'Egypte. The Court considered that a case of slander had been made out and sentenced the misguided critic to five days imprisonment.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie).

Le Comité de l'Association, afin de mettre un frein aux manœuvres des baissiers, a décidé la mise en exécution de la mesure prise hier à la Bourse du Caire et consistant dans l'établissement d'un cours fixe pour toutes les valeurs au-dessous duquel on ne peut procéder à aucune transaction.

Les effets de cette mesure ne se sont pas fait attendre. On peut dire déjà de la cote accuse en général une hausse sensible sur les prix précédents.

En forte demande la Salt and Soda qui hausse de 1 schelling et 3 pence à 20/1, la Cassa di Sconto qui clôture à 209 francs, les Estates à 13/4 l'action et 16 livres la part, l'Urbaïne à 6 1/16. En reprise les Ritz Hôtels à 21/4, plus de 4,000 titres ont été échangés. Beaucoup d'affaires en United Land à 15/16 et Delta Land à 3 livres.

En hausse également la Ramleh de 7/16 à 6 3/16, la National de 1/8 à 24 1/2, l'Alexandria Water de 3/4 à 13 1/4 le Crédit foncier de 2 francs à 339, les lots turcs de 1 franc à 154.

En baisse par contre les Markets à 23/3. La tendance est bonne.

C'est par erreur que nous avons annoncé dans notre supplément de samedi dernier que la souscription qui à la Tobacco and Cigarette Corporation aurait lieu le 15 courant aux guichets de la Banque Ottomane. C'est la Banque de Salonique qui est chargée de recueillir les souscriptions.

SUDAN IMPROVEMENTS.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

It is stated in Cairo that the Sudan Government has granted L.E. 96,500 for the purchase of steamers and tugs, L.E. 5,000 for providing a building for the Khartoum Civil Hospital and another L.E. 5,000 for a civil hospital at Atbara.

It is also stated that in its last meeting the Council of Ministers decided to advance the Sudan Government L.E. 250,000 for the erection of the bridge between Khartoum and Khartoum North.

It is further said that according to a recent report of his Excellency the Governor-General the Sudan Government proposes after the completion of this bridge, to extend the railway to Gezira, after which the irrigation works on the Blue Nile will be commenced. Sir William Garstin estimates the cost of building the proposed barrage and excavating the canal which will cross the Gezira at L.E. 3,000,000. The land which will be reclaimed through this canal will have an area of half a million feddans on which a tax of P.T. 50 per feddan will be levied bringing in an annual total of L.E. 500,000.

These funds will be advanced as loans on which an interest of 3% will be paid by the Sudan Government.

REMAINS IN UPPER EGYPT.

Mr. F.F. Ogilvie writes from Assouan:—That body known as the Comité de Conservations des Monuments de l'Art Arabe has done so much to preserve the chief features of mediæval Cairo that it is to be regretted that some such institution does not exist for the preservation of ancient buildings (other than temples) in Upper Egypt.

Such a place as the Kubbet el Howa on the summit of the hill at Assouan is a case in point. A plain and simple structure in itself, its commanding position makes it a point of great importance in the landscape, and all admirers of the beauty of Assouan would regret its loss should it fall.

There is danger of this happening before long, for one of its four piers and part of the dome have already fallen, and the remaining piers are much eroded by the action of blown sand. In addition to its elegance and appropriateness to its surroundings there are curious legends connected with it which are of interest to those who study the history and folklore of the district.

Seeing that many similar places of historic interest near Assouan, and further south through Nubia are to be destroyed by the raising of the dam (for being mostly built of crude brick they will go down at once when reached by the water) such a body as the Comité de Conservation would do well to take the matter in hand and save what can be saved while there is yet time, if the Antiquities Department of the Government does not consider buildings other than temples to be within its scope.

Had the Comité de Conservation been active in Upper Egypt in past years such destruction as that of the tomb-mosque of El-Sahaba at Assouan might have been prevented and the tank necessary for the town water-supply might still have been built in a suitable position without the pulling down of a building of great historic interest.

It is perhaps too much to hope that in future any authority can interfere to control the vagaries of officials and others responsible for the erection of such places as the grotesque and tasteless villas, resthouses, etc., that have been put up on conspicuous places round about Assouan.

On utilitarian grounds alone surely it is a mistake to allow the beauty of this place to be spoiled in this way, or to permit one of the chief attractions of Assouan—the scenery of the Cataract—to be defaced by the blasting and removal of the polished rocks that are so great a source of interest to visitors. Of the great numbers of people who visit Assouan and the Cataract not all come on account of health alone, but on account of the widely-known attractiveness of the place; the money spent by them in these latter years may be described as a necessity to the town seeing that it is losing, and has lost, its importance as a depot for Sudan merchandise in one case and as a military base in the other.

If the stone necessary for engineering enterprises had been blasted from places a little removed from the main and most picturesque channels of the cataract, and if historic islands like Sahel had been spared, would not the additional expense (small when compared with the general cost of these great irrigation works) have eventually been justified by the continued popularity and welfare of Assouan and the satisfaction of very many who, alive to the interest and educational value of the scenery and monuments, contribute not a little to the prosperity of the country?

Agriculture is of immense importance to Egypt, but is not the wealth brought in yearly by visitors worth considering?

To do away with some of the chief attractions that bring visitors to Assouan is surely false economy.

A. S. C.

FIRST SUMMER MEETING.

We beg to remind our readers that to-night's and Friday's lotteries will be held at the Cercle Khedivial at 9 p.m.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Prince Djemil Toussoun has arrived in Paris from London.

"Al-Garida" states that the rumour that Mustapha Fahmy Pasha the present Prime Minister has resigned or is about to do so is unfounded.

Mr. Ronald Graham, the successor to Mr. M. de C. Findlay at the British Agency was born in 1870 and nominated attaché in 1892. His two latest appointments were as British Agent in the Muscat Arbitration before the Hague Tribunal in 1905 and on special service in Crete from August 10th to December 3rd last year.

Sir Eldon Gorst's sister-in-law, Mrs. Harold Gorst has just written a realistic novel of London life, entitled "The Soul of Milly Green." This novel by Mrs. Harold Gorst, who has already revealed some of the dark and drab things of life among the poor and the outcast, is dedicated to "the average respectable man."

Her husband, Sir Eldon Gorst's younger brother is a journalist and author. After being educated at Eton and Halle he became the musical critic of the "Saturday Review" in 1906 and in the same year joined the staff of the "Standard" as Parliamentary correspondent. His latest work was a clever sketch of the Fourth Party. He is seven years younger than his brother, having been born in 1868.

According to "Al Mokattam" Sir William Garstin will resign next year.

The Rev. A. H. Longley, B.A., assistant chaplain of St. Mark's, Alexandria, has been offered and has accepted the position of chaplain of St. Saviour's Church, Suez. Mr. Longley returns from Palestine to-morrow, and will take up his duties at Suez early in May.

Gabriel Bey Haddad, Assistant to the Director of the Public Security Department at the above Ministry has resigned his appointment after 22 years' Government service and been granted a pension amounting to half of his present salary. He has also been granted by the Khedive the rank of moutamaiz on retirement as a mark of appreciation of his long and valuable services. Haddad Bey is succeeded by Joseph Bey Klat, Chief of the Anthropometric Office at the same Ministry.

Mr and Mrs. Scott Dalgleish have left Cairo for London.

Captain A. C. Grant, inspector of the Ministry of the Interior, has been granted three months' leave of absence dating from the 13th prox.

Mr. Cecil Boulenger has been appointed Secretary at Cairo to the Cairo Tramway Company, in succession to Mr. George Eeman, who has taken up the appointment of Secretary of the Daira Khaassa. The former gentleman is a graduate of Oxford University.

The Western University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg has conferred the honorary degree of Dr. Litt. on Mr. Moberly Bell.

Captain H. J. Guyon, who succeeds the new Governor of Wormwood Scrubs at Dartmoor Prison, has had a good deal of foreign service, and was with the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers in Egypt.

Mr. Andru Pashalingos, is leaving for Syria to-day to take up his new appointment of President of the Tribunal.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

In consequence of the returns of the German East Africa Line for the year 1906 the company has applied to the Government for relief from certain of its engagements under the mail contract, in order that the German line may not share the fate of the Austrian Lloyd, which has been compelled to abandon its services on the East African route. A Bill has accordingly been submitted to the Reichstag, in which it is proposed that on the main route one voyage round Africa every three weeks should be substituted for the present monthly service, while the present monthly service on the intermediate lines of route is to be changed into a mail and cargo service every six weeks. In return for these concessions the company offers to call at German South-West African ports as may be necessary in order to make up for the retirement of the Woermann Line from these waters.

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DELEGATION MUNICIPALE.

La Délégation Municipale s'est réunie le 23 avril 1907 à 5 h. p.m. sous la présidence de S.E. le Dr. Schiess Pacha.

Présents MM. Escoffier, Mansour Bey Youssef, Ralli, Dr. G. Valensin, G. Zervudachi, Membres, W. P. Chataway, Administrateur, A. Wilner, Secrétaire.

La Délégation prend connaissance: 1° d'une lettre du Ministère de l'Intérieur du 16 avril 1907 demandant, sans préjudice du plan déjà demandé par sa lettre du 6 courant, d'autres plans et un avant projet concernant l'emplacement du nouveau théâtre.

La Délégation autorise l'engagement d'un arpenteur provisoire pour dresser les plans demandés par le Ministère.

2° d'une lettre du Ministère de l'Intérieur informant que la demande de la Municipalité tendant à la cession de deux parcelles du terrain à Hadra, pour l'installation d'une station de désinfection et d'un laboratoire, a été soumise à la considération du Ministère des Finances.

3. d'une lettre du 16 avril 1907 du Ministère de l'Intérieur priant, en vue de son examen, de tenir en suspens la délibération prise par la Commission Municipale relative à certaines modifications à apporter au règlement et au cahier des charges de la vente des terrains des quais.

La Délégation décide de mettre en vente pour le 23 mai 1907 à 10 h. a.m. les parcelles No. 9, 22 et les lots 1 et 3 de la parcelle 24 des quais et renvoie ces parcelles au conseil d'estimation pour être évaluées.

4. d'une lettre du 21 avril 1907 du Ministère de l'Intérieur informant, en réponse à la demande d'approbation du projet de contrôle des poids, que du moment qu'il ne s'agit que d'un essai de contrôle facultatif des poids, le Ministère n'a pas d'objection à ce que cet essai soit tenté. Cette lettre sera soumise à la Commission Municipale.

5° d'une lettre ministérielle concernant la construction de la route, en continuation de la rue Sultan Selim, contournant les nouvelles casernes de Ras-el-Tin du côté de la mer jusqu'à la sortie du Palais, question qui est ajournée à la prochaine séance pour certains renseignements complémentaires.

6° d'une lettre du 18 avril 1907 du Ministère de l'Intérieur suspendant, en vue de son examen, le projet de règlement concernant la prophylaxie des maladies infectieuses.

7° d'une lettre du 2 avril du Ministère de l'Intérieur approuvant les divers crédits votés par la Commission dans sa séance du 22 avril 1907.

8° d'une lettre du 22 avril 1907 du Ministère de l'Intérieur proposant à la Municipalité de nommer un délégué qui se rencontrerait avec un délégué du Ministère des Finances pour procéder à un mesurage contradictoire des terrains qui bien que reconnus propriété du Gouvernement ont été englobés dans le lotissement des terrains des quais. Aussitôt la superficie de ces terrains connue, il conviendrait de réunir les différentes parcelles revenant soit au Gouvernement soit à la Municipalité, en les localisant sur un ou plusieurs blocs à choisir d'accord avec la Municipalité.

La Délégation émet un avis favorable à cette proposition et décide de la communiquer à la Commission Municipale. La Délégation renvoie au rapport des services les offres présentées par Mohamed Aly el Kasfariti, A. Loria, Mohamed Hassanem Omar el Selim Issa, D. Moscatelli et Giorgi Elia pour la démolition des immeubles et murs recouvrant les lots du jardin Français, place Mohamed Aly.

Sur la demande de l'ingénieur en chef, la Délégation proposera à la Commission l'ouverture d'un crédit de L.E. 350 pour l'achat de nouveaux instruments nécessaires à ce service.

De l'avis conforme du comité des travaux publics, la Délégation proposera à la Commission l'ouverture d'un crédit de L.E. 1500 pour la canalisation de la nouvelle route de Kom el Dick.

De même, un crédit de L.E. 15000 sera demandé à la Commission pour la continuation des travaux de confection de routes, conformément au programme tracé en 1906 et au nouveau programme qui sera arrêté cette année, ainsi que par la commande de 20000 m.c. de dalles nécessaires à cet effet.

WARNING TO TRAVELLERS.

So many people will shortly be going home through Italy that it is worth while that their attention should be drawn to the frequency of robberies from passengers on the Italian railway lines which is fast becoming a serious menace to the peace of mind of Continental travellers. Two further cases are reported last week. In one case, an English lady, Miss Annie Hunt, of London, was robbed of a purse containing several thousand francs while journeying from Chiasso to Genova. In the other, M. Paul Morise, a councillor at the Paris Court of Appeal, lost twenty thousand francs in a similar manner while travelling from Venice to Milan.

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French, German, Italian, Greek, Arabic, etc.
Private Lessons, Residence Lessons, taught by Native Masters.

TELEGRAMS.

TOULON ARSENAL FIRE.

Toulon, April 23.

A fire at the arsenal has destroyed several workshops. Twenty persons were hurt. The disaster is believed to be due to malevolence. (Havas)

Toulon, April 23.

The fire has destroyed the workshops, torpedo school, and several storehouses: 20 soldiers or sailors have been injured; damage to the extent of several millions of francs has been done; the cause of the fire is unknown; incendiary is suspected. (Reuter)

GERMAN CONTRACTS IN MOROCCO.

London, April 23.

House of Commons.—Sir E. Grey, replying to a question concerning controversies which have arisen through German firms obtaining contracts in Morocco, said that the affairs would doubtless be settled on the spot according to the Algeiras Convention which every Government desired to uphold. (Reuter)

GERMANY AND PERSIA.

London, April 23.

The "Standard" learns that a preliminary agreement has been arranged between the Orient Bank of Berlin and the National Bank of Persia through the German Minister at Teheran. (Reuter)

NEW LONDON CHINESE MINISTER.

London, April 23.

The "Times" learns from Peking that Lin-chin-fang, the adopted son of Li-hung-chang, has been appointed Chinese Minister in London. He is wealthy and speaks excellent English. (Reuter)

PLAGUE AT CARTAGENA.

Madrid, April 23.

A paper announces that the captain-general at Cartagena has telegraphed to the Ministry that the plague is raging in that town. There are 300 cases. (Havas)

KING EDWARD'S TOUR.

Naples, April 23.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra have left for Palermo. (Reuter)

Palermo, April 23.

The English Sovereigns have arrived. (Havas)

GERMAN WAR BUDGET.

Berlin, April 23.

At the Reichstag M. Emen supported the war budget. It is necessary, he said, to be prepared in the event of being called upon to use their arms. (Havas)

EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

Prague, April 23.

The crowd gave the Emperor a great ovation at the review of the troops. (Havas)

THE MONGOLIA REFLOATED.

Tokyo, April 23.

The Mongolia has been floated undamaged. (Reuter)

BANK OF MOROCCO.

Tanger, April 23.

The Bank of Morocco has started operations here. (Reuter)

DEATH OF M. THEURIET.

Paris, April 23.

M. A. Theuriot, member of the French Academy, has died. (Havas)

HOME RACING.

London, April 23.

Great Metropolitan Stakes: 1. Father Blind; 2. Turbine; 3. Royal Dream.
The City and Suburban Handicap: Betting: 4 to 1 Dean Swift; 7 to 1 Dalkeith, Karoki, and Slave-trader; 8 to 1 Larino; 16 to 1 Velocity. (Reuter)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

BRITAIN'S GOLD EXPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"
London, April 13, 1907.

In your leading article of April 5th it is stated that, during the last 10 years, 63 millions of gold have been exported from Great Britain to Germany, and the fact is supposed to be some proof of damage or impoverishment to us.

Perhaps a little consideration may dissipate the gloomy apprehensions of your writer, and restore some confidence in the common sense of our businessmen. Supposing that it is correct that a sum of 63 millions more gold has been sent to Germany than we have in the last 10 years received from there, and as imagined by you that it was all retained in Germany and not some of it en route to other countries in payment for our investments in their loans, it is obvious we have not made a present of it to the Germans, but they have only obtained it by being compelled by us to give us something we thought worth having in exchange.

It is also evident, pace Mr. Seddon, that it was not sent away to the loss of Great Britain in payment for an excess of imports, because the stock of gold here is greater than it was 10 years ago. It must therefore form part of our excess of gold imports during that period which we did not require to retain here. It has been sent to pay for imports of some kind but then it formed part of our exports, which we all desire to augment, and so maintained the balance of trade.

Were it true that by such transactions we had parted with our necessary stock of gold as suggested, to pay for excess imports, the balance of the Bank of England would have vanished in three months and a panic in finance have occurred in the first fortnight.

The interesting point about the matter is that your remarks lead up to an exposition of the fact so gallingly to foreign countries that Great Britain by some means or other has secured to itself, in South Africa, Australia, India and Klondike, almost all the gold-producing territory upon our planet. Within our Empire we obtain the precious metal, it is sent to the Empire's capital, London, and other countries requiring the precious metal are forced to obtain it from us, we taking care to secure a substantial profit on the business.

Did they refuse to do this there would be but little object in our gold mining all over the Empire, beyond what would be needed for the wastage of the metal, and the supplying of our increasing population within our own dominions.

Germany's population having increased some 8 millions in the decade, and much gold being there used in arts and manufactures, they have had to purchase from us some 63 millions worth, but as stated, we did not give it to them. We had delved for it, and refined it for the very purpose of selling it to someone.

That we were paid for it by the excess of our imports over exports to Germany, or from elsewhere, is possible but that those imports, were any injury to us is an absolute assumption. Some have been in the form of securities which, if all were so paying 5% interest will in 14 years double the 63 millions. All of them might have been in securities and it is strange that British investors do not more largely invest in the shares of the German mercantile marine companies, so that we should obtain the benefit of the huge subsidies the German tax payer gives to them.

Some of the payment for the gold may have been in raw material which we reworked up into goods and then resold at a profit to our colonies to pay for the gold they sent us to sell to Germany.

I know personally of a case where in consequence of obtaining a large supply of iron from Germany below its cost we were able in quoting for rails, into which it was worked, for a South American Railway, to name such a low figure that we obtained the order as against a higher German tender because the home "Cartel" compelled the German firm to pay much more for iron than the price at which they sold it to us. Your suggestion that because the gold we have sold to Germany might there be used in the construction of warships, therefore we might refuse to sell the surplus of this our exclusive product necessary for the world's expanding commerce, would if carried out, justify foreign countries in a league to obtain some of the gold producing territories for themselves.

What good either to us would it be to retain gold we do not need in vaults at home, instead of, as in this case, selling it to Germany at a profit, internationally benefitting by the business. Finally, supposing some of it has been exported to pay for imports of food, of which however little comes to us from Germany, providing that excess of food imports has not been beyond the profit upon our exports, we have not financially lost a penny by the transaction, whilst our teeming population has by means of these imports been better fed instead of being compelled to emigrate.

We sent Egypt some millions of gold last year but you do not appear to think that injured England; we had to pay India, South Africa, and Australia for it. We wanted your cotton to make into goods, so that in paying our Colonies we could do so in some manufacture out of which we obtained a large profit, and so sent Egypt gold. Soon we may send you other articles wanted by you and obtain some of it back; and so commerce, unfettered by high duties, keeps old England a going concern.

Your obedient servant,
BRITANNICUS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some five years ago I wrote to you under the above heading to draw the attention of the municipal authorities to the fact that there were four open grills leading direct to the sewer at the intersection of the Rue Antoine with the Rue Mariette Pacha. My predictions of the consequences were unfortunately fulfilled in my own family, as my boy had a severe attack of small pox, and I then removed to another quarter of the town. Since then the same disease has appeared in the locality where these grills are still situated. My object in writing this letter is not merely to point out one particular defect in the sanitation of our streets, but to express my surprise that the inodorous siphons of the "A Plesch" system have not been put down in all the main thoroughfares in substitution of the noxious open grills. I have noted over and over again that where these siphons have been adopted by the Municipality in different parts of Alexandria there are no offensive effluvia discernible to the passers by. To publicly call on the population of a large city to get vaccinated in the presence of an epidemic of small-pox is a commendable action on the part of a Municipality—but it appears to me to be a more practical course of combating disease to provide an efficient system, such as I have alluded to, that prevents sewer-gas from getting into the streets.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. F. EMMENS.

Alexandria, April 20.

EMBALMING IN ANCIENT EGYPT.

Prof. Elliot Smith has applied to the study of mummification the accurate and thorough methods of observation which have won for him a foremost place among the younger generation of anatomists, the result being an authoritative memoir, which will serve both the expert and the uninitiated as an excellent introduction to the art and significance of embalming as practised in ancient Egypt. As professor of anatomy in the medical school at Cairo he has free access to the material necessary for a first-hand study of the subject. So well has he pieced his evidence together that one obtains on reading it a very complete picture of the actual process employed by the embalmers during the twenty-first dynasty. The memoir is based on a study of forty-four mummies of priests and priestesses of Ammon, belonging to that dynasty.

Although the chief object of the author was to unravel the details of the embalmer's art, he carefully collected all evidence which might throw light on the significance of a custom which was practised for a period of at least two thousand years in Egypt—from the seventh dynasty until about 600 A.D. During the twenty-first dynasty, embalming culminated in an elaborate technique which aimed at preserving the integrity of the skin and restoring the living form to the body. In explanation of the elaboration of technique during this period, Dr. Elliot Smith brings forward a suggestion of Dr. Reisner (in charge of the Hearst Egyptological Expedition of the University of California), namely, that the procedure had as its object a life-like preservation of the body so that it might serve as an abode for the Ka or "double," in place of the statue which was usually placed in the tomb along with the dead body to answer this purpose. Whatever the object may have been, there can be no doubt as to the tedious and complicated nature of the means employed.

Before the twenty-first dynasty, the process of embalming resulted in a mummy which was simply a skeleton wrapped in a wrinkled covering of shrivelled skin. In this dynasty, or at the close of the twentieth, the process of packing or "stuffing" was introduced to avoid the shrivelling of the flesh and distortion of the body which marred the work of the older embalmers. The mortal flesh was replaced by subcutaneous packings of durable material such as mud, sand, lime, and sawdust, with occasionally an addition of aromatic vegetable substances such as onion. The eyes of the great Rameses IV. were replaced by onions. After the twenty-first dynasty, the art of embalming declined. Subcutaneous packing was discontinued, the surface form of the body being restored by swathing the limbs and body by an artistic application of bandages; later still all distortion was hidden by a free application of pitch and bandage to the shrunken trunk and limbs.

In the course of his investigations, Elliot Smith was able to verify certain statements made by Herodotus and by Diodorus Siculus concerning the methods of embalming employed by the ancient Egyptians. Herodotus describes the extraction of the brain through a small opening made on the roof of the nasal cavity—a procedure which Greenhill characterised as "amusing and impracticable." It was found that all the mummies belonging to the seventeenth and later dynasties showed clear evidence of the truth of the ancient description; early in last century, T.J. Pettigrew also verified it. In the writings of Pettigrew and in Brugsch's translation of the Rhind Papyrus, the author of the memoir found much that assisted him in re-constructing the details of the process used by the embalmers. Broadly speaking, there were three stages: (1) the viscera were removed from the body through a wound in the left flank, the heart being invariably left in the trunk; (2) the body was then placed in brine for a period of thirty or forty days; the viscera were preserved in a similar medium within the four "Canopic Jars," each of which was dedicated to one of the four children of Horus; (3) after removal from the salt bath the body, now much shrunken, was packed; from the arrangement of the packing, Elliot Smith found it possible to tell the exact manner and order in which this had been accomplished; it is unnecessary here to mention the details, but one may safely state that these ancient embalmers must have had a very considerable knowledge of the anatomy of the human body.

The process of packing was finished by returning the contents of the four canopic jars to the body cavity; they were arranged in four packages, and were usually replaced within the cavity in a certain definite order. In each package it was the custom to enclose the image of one of the four children of Horus—"funerary geni," as they are named in this memoir.

The following statement of Pettigrew is quoted in this connection—

"To Amset were dedicated the stomach and large intestines; to Hapi the small intestines; to Smautef (Tuamutef) the lungs and heart; and to Kebhsuf the liver and gall bladder."

On this Prof. Elliot Smith makes the following commentary:—
"The examination of a still larger series of mummies of this period (twenty-first dynasty) has convinced me that, in spite of frequent irregularities, a definite association was intended—but the guardianship of the various geni is by no means identical with that suggested by Pettigrew. Thus the human Amset is usually found wrapped up in the liver instead of the stomach and large intestines, the ape-headed Hapi is usually associated with the left lung rather than the small intestines, the Jaskal Tuamutef with the stomach, and the hawk-headed Kebhsuf with the liver and gall bladder."

There are many other points in this memoir which are deserving of notice, but enough has been said to show its value as a real contribution to our knowledge of the ancient Egyptians. ("Nature").

"A Contribution to the Study of Mummification in Egypt." By Prof. G. Elliot Smith. Pp. 53+ plates. Memoire presents à l'Institut Egyptien et publiés sous les auspices de S.A. Abbas II., Khedive d'Egypte, Tome V., Faslio, (Cairo, 1906).

EGYPTIAN COMPANIES.

THE PORT SAID SALT ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

Les comptes de l'exercice 1906 qui seront présentés à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire du 27 Avril et accusent une somme de P. T. 414,380,9 comme bénéfices nets.

Comme pour les années précédentes, les administrateurs ne perçoivent aucune rémunération. Ces bénéfices permettent la distribution de £ 4,000, soit 5 % du capital versé et de reporter à nouveau £ 250,112.

Pendant le dernier exercice, 66,000 tonnes de sel gros et moulu ont été expédiées à l'étranger et 17,000 tonnes dans l'intérieur.

Le sel moulu exporté à Calcutta est très apprécié il est coté au même rang que les sels anglais et allemands. Les ventes augmentent constamment et la Société espère conquérir une très bonne place sur ce marché. Le gouvernement des Indes a réduit, à partir du 1er avril, les droits d'importation du sel, d'environ 16 roupies par tonne, ce qui aura pour conséquence une forte augmentation de consommation, fait qui s'est produit du reste lors de la dernière réduction, faite il y a trois ans.

A la suite de cette mesure administrative, les demandes de sel ont été considérables ces derniers jours et les prix ont haussé.

Depuis le 1er janvier, il a été expédié tonnes 22,000 aux Indes et dans l'intérieur; pour le mois d'avril la Société a conclu des ventes pour 12,000 tonnes, ce qui a fait un total de tonnes 34,000 pour les 4 mois de 1907.

Nous extrayons du rapport le passage suivant ayant trait à la concurrence du sel dans ce pays:

Le rapport de l'année dernière exposait la situation faite à notre Société, par suite de l'abolition du monopole du sel en Egypte. Un débouché nouveau s'offrait à notre sel. Malheureusement il ne nous a pas été permis de retirer tout le bénéfice qu'il y avait lieu d'espérer.

En effet, l'Egyptian Salt and Soda qui venait de perdre son monopole cru de son intérêt de baisser le prix du sel à plus de 50 % du prix généralement pratiqué et autorisé par le Gouvernement.

Ce système a pour effet de faire profiter généralement les revendeurs, le public continuant à payer le sel du même prix qu'aupar-

avant et de ne laisser aux producteurs qu'un bénéfice minime.

La qualité de notre sel, notre puissance de production et notre entente avec les Egyptian Markets pour la vente de notre produit nous permettent de nous maintenir sur le pied d'égalité vis-à-vis de la concurrence, et nous ne voyons pas les raisons qui nous feraient abandonner le marché égyptien.

Nous avons constamment affirmé le droit pour notre Société de participer au marché égyptien, comme quiconque, mais en même temps nous avons toujours été partisans d'un accord. Conséquents avec nous-mêmes, nous serons toujours disposés à entrer en arrangement, pourvu que les bases de cet arrangement respectent les droits de chacun et soient conformes à l'équité.

Nous voulons espérer que nos concurrents arriveront à comprendre que le système adopté depuis 11 mois se traduit par une différence considérable dans les recettes des producteurs de sel et qu'il serait préférable de modifier le procédé.

SOCIETE EGYPTIENNE D'ENTREPRISES URBAINES ET RURALES

Le profit net de l'exercice 1906 s'élève à la somme de L.E. 63,685 à laquelle il faut ajouter le reliquat de l'exercice précédent qui est de L.E. 1,081,946. Ces bénéfices sont ainsi repartis: 10% à la Réserve: L.E. 6,476,695 et 5% à servir aux actionnaires sur leurs versements L.E. 14,625 soit L.E. 21,101,695. Sur le restant 10% au Conseil d'Administration 4,365,526, quant au solde qui est de L.E. 26,911,800 il est distribué entre les actions et les parts de fondation dans les proportions prescrites par les statuts, savoir aux actions 85% soit L.E. 22,875, aux parts de fondation 15% soit L.E. 4,036,800. De plus une somme de L.E. 1,238,693 constituant le solde est versée à une réserve spéciale et supplémentaire.

Les propriétés appartenant en propre à la Société sont portées au bilan à fin Décembre 1906 pour une somme de L.E. 212,078,033, celles en participation pour une somme de L.E. 80,725,770. Il est à remarquer que la valeur actuelle des propriétés de la Société est bien supérieure aux prix portés dans le bilan. Les revenus des diverses propriétés s'élèvent à L.E. 3,498,276 et les bénéfices réalisés sur certaines ventes à L.E. 56,356,445.

Depuis la clôture de l'exercice la Société a vendu aux Bâtiments Hôtels le terrain comprenant le théâtre Zinzina, les magasins Lafayette et l'hôtel consulaire d'Autriche et une partie de sa propriété ex Compagnie du Gaz au Comptoir Financier et Commercial. Ces ventes ont été consenties à des prix qui lui laissent un large bénéfice.

Parmi les terrains acquis par la Société l'année dernière figure celui occupé actuellement par l'hôpital allemand à Moharrem Bey qui est d'une contenance de pica carrés 15,723,37 et dont le prix est de L.E. 36,164,751.

THE BUILDING LANDS OF EGYPT.

On annonce que dans l'assemblée générale extraordinaire de la Building Lands of Egypt, on s'est occupé des incidents survenus durant les deux derniers mois et qui ont occasionné la démission de MM. Karam et Khoury, administrateurs. Il semble que la cause de ces dissensions dans le Conseil d'Administration, composé de MM. Chini, représentant la succession Glymenopoulo, Pilavachi et Lombardo et les deux démissionnaires, se trouverait dans l'achat du palais du Ghazi Moukhtar pacha, au Mahmoudieh (Alexandrie).

MM. Karam et Khoury n'auraient pas approuvé les conditions de cette opération et les autres administrateurs, au contraire, les auraient trouvés excellentes. La réunion de samedi présentait donc une importance exceptionnelle, d'autant plus qu'on parle d'une combinaison qui nécessiterait un remaniement de la Société sur de nouvelles bases.

A WILDERNESS.

There was no clasp of music as the dawn
In silent beauty o'er the desert stole,
Gave the sweet murmur of a fitful breeze
So pure, it seemed the primal breath of Heaven
Had fallen with the light through endless space,
This fabled death a golden eagle stirred
And slowly rose bearing the sacred sign
For ever upward 'twixt the earth and sky
I heard no song, but each bird in its note
Gave signs of joy as the grey darkness fled,
And rays of dawn shone through the dew
To weave a spell about the sun
Whose beam a tinted archway built of tears
Through which fair day was born into the world.
VIOLET DE MALORTIE.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA

Kom-el-Nadours Observatory.

Direction of wind	...	N.W.
Force of Anemometer	...	35
State of Sky	...	Blight
Barometer corrected	...	759.8
Evaporation	...	2
State of Clouds	...	1 clouded
Max. Temp. in the shade	...	21
Min. do. do. do.	...	14
Humidity of the air	...	61
Heat of the sun	...	39
Rainfall
Moon rises	2.44 a.m.	
sets	3.10 a.m.	

REMARKS.

The weather yesterday was dull and towards night it became chilly. This morning opens bright and clear with a light N.W. breeze and a rising barometer.

OTHER STATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

For the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said.....	24	17	Meroua.....	46	26
Suez.....	30	21	Athens.....	46	26
Helwan.....	39	19	Soakin.....	33	26
Ghiseh.....	29	16	Khartoum.....	43	29
Assiout.....	32	17	Kassala.....	41	28
Assuan.....	40	23	Wad Medani.....	43	24
Wady Halfa.....	42	28	Duam.....	43	25

are rapidly displacing steel pens, holders, dirty inkpots and other desk encumbrances. BECAUSE A "SWAN" costing say 65 piastres will do the work of all the old tools, costing double the amount, more easily, rapidly & without waste. No evaporation of Ink. Sold by Stationers, Jewellers and Importers. Write for Catalogue. MABIE, TODD & BARD, 79 & 80, High Holborn, LONDON, W.C., ENGLAND.

Three-quarters of a Century's established Reputation. **Neave's Food** for Infants, Invalids and the Aged. "Admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons." Sir Chas. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D. Gold Medal awarded, Woman's Exhibition, London, 1900. NEAVE'S FOOD is specially prepared for keeping in hot climates and is packed in hermetically sealed tins. Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.

VAUGHAN-JONES' "STANDARD" LONDON DRY GIN. OLD TOM GIN. ORANGE BITTERS. GINGER BRANDY. SLOE GIN. CHERRY BRANDY. AND OTHER FINEST LIQUEURS. OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT EGYPT. Sole Export Agents: CHARLES DAY & CO., Water Lane, LONDON.

MASPERO FRERES, LTD. MANUFACTURERS OF Highest Class Egyptian Cigarettes. "BOUTON ROUGE" AND "FELUCCA." Suppliers of the finest HAVANA CIGARS, including HENRY CLAYS, BOCKS, MURIAS, VILLAR Y VILLAR, INTIMIDADOS, CABANAS, &c. IMPORTERS OF HIGH-GRADE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES. The leading brands of the following well known makers always in stock: W. D. & H. O. WILLS, BRISTOL; LAMBERT & BUTLER, LONDON; F. & J. SMITH, GLASGOW; JOHN PLAYER & SONS, NOTTINGHAM; THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., NEW YORK. Handsome and complete line of Smokers' Accessories. Our Egyptian Cigarettes delivered, duty and carriage paid to all parts of the world. RETAIL STORE, CAIRO: Charah Kasr-el-Nil, between National Bank and Savoy Hotel. ALEXANDRIA: Rue Rosette, next to Thos. Cook & Son. PORT SAID: Savoy Hotel Building, Rue de Commerce. Sole Agents for England: Messrs. BENSON & HEDGES, 15 Old Bond St., London, W.

EGYPTIAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

FUNERAL MEATS.

By W. ST. CHAD BOSCAWEN.

The custom of depositing food in the graves of the dead is one common to all ancient nations. It may have originated in a belief that the deceased would one day come to life, and require them, but there is no proof that the ancient Egyptians believed in a resurrection which implied a return to material life. That they believe that the ka, or immaterial double, had all the wants of the earthly form is proved by the religious texts of all periods—and, therefore, the relatives placed with the body, and later with the mummy, portions of all objects that formed the staple food and drink of the living on earth.

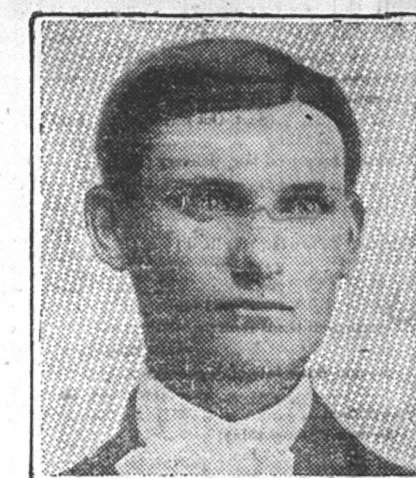
No nation presents so continuous a sequence of burial customs as the inhabitants of the Nile Valley—from the far remote, neolithic ages to the early centuries of Christianity, we have a variety of customs, and it is most interesting to see how many of these survived in but slightly modified forms until Christian times. One of these is the placing of food in the graves. The discovery of vases and food dishes in the graves of the prehistoric age show that the custom was prevalent then—but the nature of the deposits is still obscure. The cereals not being known no bread is found; or, apparently, any beer, but that the vessels had contained food is clear in many cases by the deposits showing some vegetable matter. Nor do the graves yield any bones of animals, though a vase from Gebeln had a small collection of fish bones and some shells of freshwater crustacea. With the incoming of the dynastic Egyptians, who came certainly from the Asiatic Continent, and probably from a land contiguous to Babylonia, the food deposits become more varied. These newcomers brought with them many new comforts for the living and the dead. The advent, or rather infiltration, began in the later neolithic period—when the shallow brick grave was being replaced by the funeral hut or house. The funeral meats were placed around the grave, or in the more extensive Royal tombs at Ballas and Nagada, and especially at Abydos, in store chambers built round the central chamber of the dead.

In the earlier stages of this period we may assign an interesting series of objects which have been brought to this country. There are curious clay models of courtyards or enclosures, some oval, others square. They evidently represent an excavated space which was cleared in the primitive cemetery, in the centre of which was the grave of the deceased. Some of them have staircases at the four corners leading down to the sacred enclosure, "the temenos," or holy ground around the chieftain's grave. Later, instead of the excavated enclosure, a wall was built, and the holy space entered by a gateway. In the space enclosed are models of the offerings for the dead. In the centre there is a round hole or pool with a drain leading through the gateway; this is evidently the receptacle for liquid offerings, beer, and, later, wine. At the top is a bull's skull, while on either side are placed the thighs of the victim, which are deemed so important in the later ritual. Loaves of bread, flat and conical, are arranged in heaps down the sides, and other flat objects looking very like skins are stretched on the ground. Here there is the most primitive form of the ceremonial funeral feast on which the double of the deceased was nourished. It is very primitive, for many of the objects which appear in the funeral texts of the fourth and sixth dynasties do not yet appear. The formula of these texts is most explicit: "May they give to the double funeral offerings of bread and beer, oxen or fowl (ducks), linen, incense, wax, and all good and pure things that the earth produces or the Nile brings forth from his storehouse."

It is probable that in ancient times the actual objects were deposited at the grave-side or in the funeral chamber; but soon, with the rise of imitative magic, models or paintings of the objects began to do duty, and the models of the sacred enclosures above belong to the first stage of this belief. Each of these objects had a spiritual double, and thus ministered to the wants of the deceased in the next world. The bread became then the "bread that groweth not stale," the beer "that which goeth not sour." Still further spiritualisation took place, as Dr. Budge has recently shown in his work on "The Egyptian Heaven and Hell," when the bread on which the soul was nourished was made from the eternal crop of wheat which sprang from the body of Osiris. There can be little doubt that at stated period an actual feast was at certain periods the festivals mentioned in the inscriptions, and that the deceased was supposed in spirit to feast with his relations. This belief did not die out, for in Greco-Roman times we find the same prayers and the same paintings or models of the funeral meats in the tombs, and in the Coptic tombs at Akherim, the great centre of Egyptian Christianity, small cups and models of the holy paten with the Eucharistic cake are found. A curious instance of survival may be mentioned. It was the custom of the Ancient Egyptians to bury with their dead copies of the Book of the Dead; it survived among the Christians, for from the grave of a Coptic priest came fragments of the Gospel and Apocalypse of St. Peter, and from another a copy of the Book of Enoch. Custom truly dies hard in Nile land. ("The Globe").

Hamburg & Anglo-American NILE COMPANY.
River Transport of Goods between Alexandria and Cairo.
THREE sailings A-WEEK.
Agents at Alexandria
ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LTD.
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STURDY FARMERS KEEP OFF ALL CATARRHAL ILLS BY TAKING PE-RU-NA.



MR. GEO. H. THOMPSON.
At Work On the Farm and
Feeling Well All the Time.
Geo. H. Thompson, Craft,
Miss., writes:

"I have been cured of catarrh by your medicines, Peruna and Manalin. I had been affected with catarrh of the stomach about all my life, and was taken bad every Spring and Summer.

"I used several kinds of patent medicines, but they did me no good. I then took a treatment under an M. D., which did me but little good. By this time I had come to where I could eat nothing but a little soup. I had severe pains, had lost in weight and could not do anything. I began taking your medicines, Peruna and Manalin. I then weighed 126 pounds, but after taking several bottles of Peruna and one bottle of Manalin, I weighed 166 pounds.

"I am now at work on the farm and feel well all of the time. I eat all I want to and my friends say that I look better than ever before. I will ever praise Peruna for its healing power."

Per-na is a Systemic Remedy.
If Per-na proves efficient for catarrh in one place, it will be equally potent in any other place, because it is a systemic remedy.

The people generally are very much misinformed as to the nature of catarrh. Catarrh is usually believed to be confined to the head, nose and throat. Later we sometimes hear of catarrh of the stomach and catarrh of the bowels. Seldom, if ever, do we hear of catarrh of any other organs.

It is not because these organs are not subject to catarrh, nor that catarrh of these organs is not a very common disease, but simply because it is not generally known that affections of these organs may be due to catarrh.



MR. W. J. TEMPLE.

Climatic Ailments Overcome By Pe-na.

Mr. W. J. Temple, R. F. D. 3, Delaware, Ohio, writes:

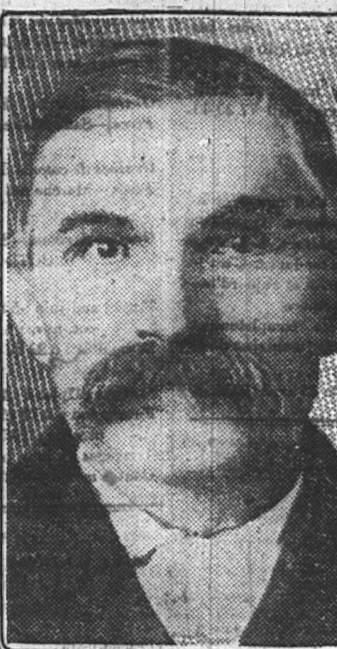
"I am a farmer and so necessarily must be exposed to all kinds of weather. About three years ago last winter, I was taken sick with bowel and stomach trouble.

"One doctor called it ulceration of the bowels, another called it colitis. Another doctor helped me temporarily.

"Then a druggist recommended Peruna and I followed his advice. I took altogether five bottles and I consider myself a well man.

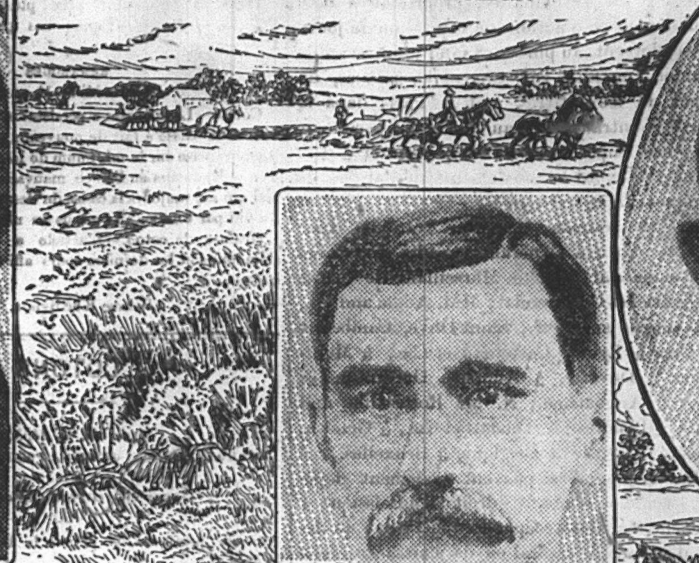
"Before using Per-na, it was utterly impossible for me to do a day's work, but now I can do farm work without the least trouble or fatigue. I consider Per-na the best medicine and tonic on the market.

"I had not eaten a meal for five years without distress until I took Per-na. I have recommended it to several friends with good results."



MR. GUSTAV SCHMIDT.

Pe-na, the Most Reliable Remedy For All Climatic Ailments.



Chronic Catarrh of Head and Throat Lasted Thirty Years.

A Letter Praising Pe-na.

Mr. Gustav Schmidt, Spring Valley, Ill., writes:

"I had catarrh of the head and throat for over thirty years. It became worse every year. About three months ago I commenced to take Per-na and Manalin, and now I am entirely cured of that troublesome sickness. Your medicine is surely a blessing to mankind. You can truly say that you have not lived in vain, Doctor, and I thank you for the good you have done me. May you enjoy a long life to help suffering humanity."

A TALK TO FARMERS.

THE farmer is the salt of the earth. Without the farmer, the industrial world with all its flurry and immense wealth could not exist for a day.

It is upon the soil that we all depend for our living.

No matter how far one may be removed from tilling the soil, or how little he may know about the farmer's vocation, he is vitally dependent upon the things which grow in the soil.

Farming is the basis of all wealth and is the bulwark of all civilization.

The farming class is rapidly becoming intelligent and shrewd in business management.

The reuben and the country bumpkin have disappeared and in their stead a practical well-trained business man, capable of the highest form of commercial activity, has arisen.

Per-na is a very popular medicine among the farming class.

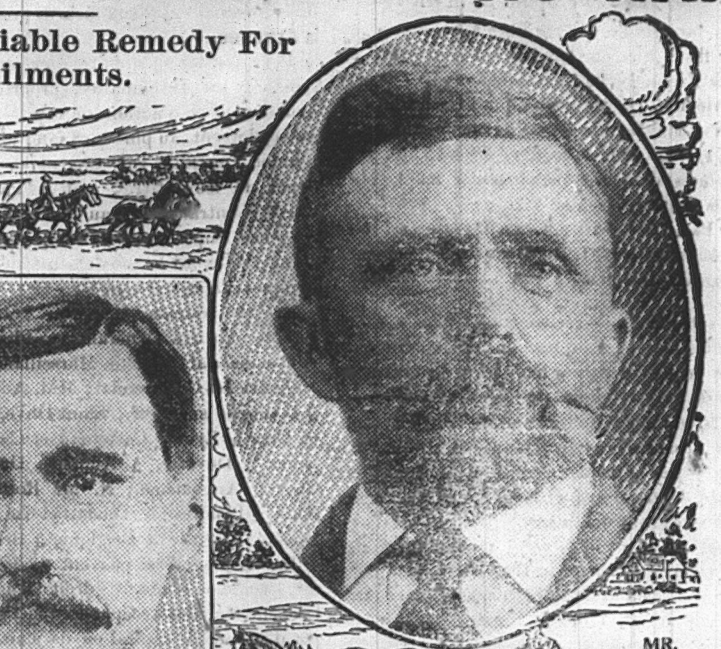
Many a family depends largely upon Per-na as a family medicine and the family physician.

Some farmers are far removed from physicians, and in any case they are far more self-reliant and more liable to depend upon a household remedy than people who live in the cities.

Dr. Hartman, who for many years was a farmer himself, and who still owns and manages one of the best farms in the State of Ohio, is a friend of the farmer, and it is with the farmer that the immense bulk of his correspondence is conducted.

The millions of booklets published and distributed by Dr. Hartman every year circulate chiefly among the farming class.

A large number of unsolicited testimonials concerning Per-na come from the farmers every year.



MR. HENRY SCHROEDER.

MR. J. B. ALEXANDER.

A Necessity in the Home.
J. B. Alexander, publisher of the "Fruit and Floral Guide, a Magazine of Horticulture," published in Hartford City, Ind., says of Per-na:

"I was afflicted with catarrh of the throat and head for over ten years. I was treated by many physicians, but grew worse until I was seldom able to go out in cold weather.

"About one year ago I was advised to try Per-na, which I did, and I am now entirely well of the catarrh.

"Per-na is a necessity in our home. With the first symptoms of a cold we use it, and are never afflicted with catarrh.

"I advise all who are afflicted with catarrh to try Per-na. There is certainly nothing equal to it as a catarrh medicine."

Dr. Hartman interested in Farming.
Notwithstanding Dr. Hartman's busy professional career, he still continues to be interested in farming. He is the owner and manager of one of the largest farms in the State of Ohio, with several thousand acres of the best tilled land in the Middle West, and with hundreds of the best blooded percheron horses ever imported or raised in this country.

Dr. Hartman relies upon Per-na entirely in cases of sickness in his own family.

Per-na, a Household Friend.
Mr. Henry Schroeder, Estey, Mich., writes:

"I suffered for almost ten years with catarrh of the stomach and all doctoring was of no avail. I took nine bottles of Per-na and two of Manalin and am now entirely cured.

"I recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this disease. It is my household friend."

One of Dr. Hartman's Grateful Correspondents.

Mr. W. R. Callahan, proprietor of Big Hill Farm, and prominent fruit grower and stock raiser, Glenvar, Va., writes:

"I write to express my kindness toward you and your good medicine, Per-na.

"I had a very bad spell of sickness and could not eat anything at all. My head, stomach, in fact, my whole body ached, and it looked as though nothing would do me any good. I had almost given up.

"I decided to try a bottle of your Per-na and before I had taken half the bottle my appetite came to me and my head became all right. In fact, I was all right all over. Per-na cured me."

While Per-na is not confined to any one class of people, yet it is probably true that the farming class more than any other, rely upon Per-na for the prevention and cure of all climatic diseases.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

London, April 6.

Major Vivian Henry, Royal Fusiliers, who was appointed to the command of the Depot Companies of the Fusiliers at Hounslow a few weeks ago, has been selected for the command of the Mounted Infantry in Egypt—an appointment for which he is eminently fitted, as he is an expert in that branch of the service, and knows all about it worth knowing. He joined the Fusiliers in October, 1890, after twelve months' service in the Essex Regiment, got his company in 1898, and field rank in January, 1906. He served with the Fusiliers in the fighting for the relief of Ladysmith, participated in the actions of Colenso, Tugela Heights, and the last desperate stand at Pieter's Hill; the operations in Natal, Transvaal, and Cape Colony down to November, 1901, when he took up the adjutancy of the 3rd Mounted Infantry, and was with it during the remainder of the war in the Transvaal and Cape Colony (mentioned in despatches twice, Queen's medal with five clasps, King's medal with two clasps).

Yesterday, Lieutenant Colonel D.A. Macfarlane, D.S.O., King's Own Scottish Borderers, commanding the 1st Battalion at Cairo, was promoted Colonel by brevet, Colonel Macfarlane's step was given in recognition of his services, and not automatically.

The command of the 1st Battalion of the "Green Howards," which is under orders for Egypt next relief season, has just changed hands, Colonel Egerton, who has been appointed Commandant of the School of Musketry, Hythe, having been succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Esson, second in command of the battalion.

Lieutenant A.G.E. Egerton, 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, has been promoted to a company. Captain Egerton entered on the career of arms in February, 1899, and was adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, 1903-04. He served with the Coldstreamers in the South African War, 1901-02, including the operations in Cape Colony, for which he holds the Queen's medal with three clasps. Promotion, after being in a state of stagnation for a considerable time in the regiment, has flowed very well since the New Year, Captain Egerton having been the sixth subaltern promoted in the past three months.

Lieutenant Nowell B. De L. Forth, Manchester Regiment, who has been appointed to the Khedive's army, is one of the several

Australians who won their commissions in the Imperial army in the late South African War. He was serving in the ranks of the Queensland Bushmen when he was appointed to a commission in the Manchester in May 1900, and roughed it through the guerilla warfare in the Transvaal, including the action of Zilikat's Nek, where the fighting was long and sharp; (Queen's medal with four clasps). Lieutenant Forth was latterly attached to the 2nd Battalion in Guernsey.

Several subalterns of the Royal Engineers have just received their step, and amongst them Lieutenant H.L. Mackworth, D.S.O., who for some time has been serving with the Posts and Telegraph Department of the Sudan Government. Captain Mackworth joined the "Scientific Corps" in March 1899, and has had a good deal of active service experience in the interim, commencing with the South African War, in which he earned a double mention in despatches in the fighting for the relief of Kimberley; the actions and operations in Orange Free State; Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, and on the Zululand frontiers of Natal (mentioned twice in despatches, D.S.O., Queen's medal with six clasps, King's medal with two clasps); and the following year he had a turn in Somaliland against the Mad Mullah, and shared in the sharp action of Jibdalli (medal with two clasps) as a special service officer.

London, April 11th.

Major and Local Lieutenant Colonel E.E. Bernard, C.M.G., Army Service Corps, Financial Secretary to the Sudan Administration, has elected to take a half pay lieutenant colonelcy in the army, and remain with the Egyptian Army. Bernard Bey was originally an officer of the Devonshire Regiment, which he joined in 1887, and three years afterwards transferred to the Army Service Corps. He went to Egypt as D.A.A.G. in January, 1898, and the following October took service in the Khedive's Army. He shared in the Nile Expedition, 1898, and was present at the operations on the Atbara, and the battle of Khartoum, when he was on the staff of Lord Kitchener (mentioned in despatches, brevet majority, medal with clasp), and prior to that he was in the Ashanti Expedition, 1895 (star).

Second Lieutenant Mayne, King's Own Scottish Borderers, on first appointment, has been posted to the 1st Battalion, at Cairo.

Second Lieutenant W. L. Clinton, 4th Battalion the King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been selected for service with the West African Frontier Force.

It is understood that the appointments of Governors of Gibraltar and Malta, hitherto

held by the general officers commanding those garrisons, will be held by civilians after the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the Mediterranean, including Egypt, is taken up. In service circles, the new appointment does not gain unqualified approval on the grounds, as has been already pointed out in these notes, that the forces are too widely scattered for one general to control in war time, apart from the endless complications that would ensue in combined naval and military operations. The situation in Morocco seems to be the prime factor in the new appointment.

With the advent of the present month, the Depot Squadron of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, Ballincollig, has been raised to establishment provided for it, the particulars of which have already been given in these notes.

It is announced that when special reliefs are carried out between a Colony and India, the voyage period will reckon as British service, and not as Indian service, towards deferred pay and pension.

Recruiting latterly has been very good, but the usual leakage of men to the Reserve is going on steadily. In turn, the Reserve is steadily increasing, and the anticipated figures of 120,000 men at the close of the year may be realised. The home battalions are maturing the men for the drafts in the coming season, for it seems that there will be no great change in the time honoured procedure of leaving the home battalions like squeezed lemons.

There will be no further changes amongst the battleships and cruisers of the Mediterranean Fleet this year, as their commissions will carry them over to next year.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Per S.S. Schleswig arrived yesterday from Marseille and Naples.

Mr. and Miss Budgett, Mrs. and Miss Frank Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Massa, Mr. and Mrs. Sabornie Sobansky, Count Alexander Tolstoy, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Whitting, Mr. P. Bushnell, Mr. Emilio Cremona, Mr. J.B. Cowgell, Mr. Sidney Davis, Miss C. Gerris, Mr. Mrs., and Miss H. K. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Jimenez, Mr. L. J. Kerfort, Mr. and Mrs. Lang, Mr. Julius Liebel, Dr. A.J. Messing, Mr. Paul Meyer, Mr. Samuel Mahas, Schwester Margarete Oppermann, Schwester Elise Oppermann, Mr. J. Stout, Mr. Isaac Turon, Mr. Salvatore Troise, Mr. C. Weissgarten.

"Sanitas" 1-1-1
PINT BOTTLES
Disinfecting Fluid.
COLORLESS, FRAGRANT,
NON-POISONOUS.
GERMICIDE & OXIDANT
INDISPENSABLE IN ALL SICK ROOMS.
Also 1-1-1 Tins Powder and 1/3 Boxes Soap.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.
THE "SANITAS" CO., LTD., LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.

VIGOROUS DAYS
Fortify your self against the fatigues and worries of the day by taking
CADBURY'S ABSOLUTELY PURE COCOA
and ensure restful nights by drinking a cup of this soothing beverage before retiring.
The "rich" and "luscious" day has no terrors when Cadbury's Cocoa is used night and morning. It gives substantial benefit to the muscular and nervous system, and makes the blood glow with energy and strength.
THE IDEAL LIQUID FOOD.
INSIST ON GETTING CADBURY'S.
RESTFUL NIGHTS

OLD ROMAN BATH.

Health resort arranged according to modern requirements, in the Forests of the Taunus. Curative Water against Nervous Complaints, Female diseases, Metabolic-assimilation diseases.

Schlangenbad

Dispatch of the Mineral Waters (Celebrated for improving the complexion).
Prospectus to be obtained from the Königliche Badeverwaltung und die Bürgermeister.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, Mardi 23. Avril 1907.

Le taux de l'escompte libre à Londres a encore fléchi hier de 1/8 à 3 1/4 pour cent. Au Stock Exchange, le Consolidé anglais est resté invarié à 85 7/8, de même que l'Unité à 112. La National Bank a baissé de non moins de 8/8 à 24 1/4. La Delta a regagné 1/8 à 15 5/4. L'Agricole est demeurée inchangée à 8 3/4, ainsi que la Delta Light à 10 1/2.

A Paris, le Crédit Foncier Egyptien est resté stationnaire à 731. La Banque d'Athènes a rétrogradé de 1 franc à 123.

Il est difficile de rendre compte de la réaction de notre marché d'aujourd'hui. A la suite d'un cours de compensation fixé hier pour toutes les valeurs par le Comité de la Corporation des agents de change du Caire et de certains mesures disciplinaires décrétées — à titre provisoire — par le même Comité, il y a eu fort peu de transactions et la plupart des cours enregistrés sont nominaux.

Les mesures dont nous venons de parler sont vivement discutées. Il convient, peut-être, de ne pas se hâter de se prononcer à leur égard; elles ne seront, d'ailleurs, maintenues que si elles rencontrent l'approbation du comité de la Bourse d'Alexandrie. Celui-ci a envoyé d'urgence des délégués au Caire, et la question sera tranchée cet après-midi.

Dans le compartiment des Banques, la National Bank a été inerte en avance de 1/16 à 24 1/4 et l'Agricole au prix d'hier, soit 8 3/4. Le Comptoir Financier a été coté 5 1/2 et sa part à 5 1/2. La Banque d'Athènes et la Banque d'Orient figurent respectivement à 124 et 123.

Le Crédit Foncier a été marqué 700, la Delta 15 1/2, l'Entreprise et Development 11 1/4, la part de fondateur Warden Estate 8 9/16, les Allocations 2 3/4 et les Jouissances Eaux du Caire 255. La part de fondateur Entreprises Immobilières et Travaux a fait 78.

Dans le groupe des valeurs hôtelières, les Nungovich ont été maintenus à 25. Les Egyptiens sont portés à 8 3/4 et les Upper Egypt à 3 5/8.

Parmi les petites valeurs, la Delta Land s'est tenue à 3 1/16. Les Etates figurent en progression à 1 13/16, les Salt and Soda à 20 sh., les Markets à 23 sh. 3, les Constructions à £ 0 15/16 et les Ritz Hotels à 2 1/4.

Nous détachons d'une correspondance d'Alexandrie, en date d'hier, le passage suivant :

"La séance de la Bourse a été aujourd'hui assez mauvaise. Au début, les cours ont montré quelque peu de fermeté, mais ils n'ont pas tardé à céder, avec très peu de transactions, par suite de la propagation de toutes sortes de rumeurs pessimistes. On a ainsi fait courir la rumeur ridicule que des désordres graves, provoqués par le parti nationaliste, s'étaient produits au Caire, et toutes sortes d'autres inventions à l'avenant. Dans un autre ordre d'idées, on a annoncé qu'on s'attendait à une série de faillites sur place par suite de la suspension de paiement d'une maison de courtage assez importante. La tenue peu favorable du coton a contribué, de son côté, à la dépression, qui n'a été, en somme, nullement extraordinaire : elle se réduit, en effet, à un tassement naturel déterminé par la longue crise que nous venons de traverser, par la stagnation et le marasme qui lui ont succédé, par les grosses pertes subies sur les valeurs et le coton, et par l'approche de la morte saison. Il faudra nécessairement quelque temps pour que les esprits se ressaisissent, pour que les positions se régularisent et pour que les affaires reprennent leur marche normale. Cela s'est déjà vu ailleurs et ici. Il est, en tout cas, absurde de s'attendre à un miracle ou à des interventions d'ordre plus ou moins providentiel."

Suivant des informations télégraphiques reçues de Bruxelles, l'assemblée extraordinaire de la Société Anonyme des Ciments d'Egypte, tenue le 20 Avril courant, a adopté, à l'unanimité des voix, les propositions du conseil d'administration tendant à la réduction du capital social et à sa reconstitution par une émission de 15,000 actions nouvelles de 50 fr. chacune.

L'assemblée générale ordinaire de l'Association Cotton Growers of Egypt Ltd. est convoquée pour le 7 Mai prochain au siège social à Alexandrie. A l'ordre du jour : rapport du conseil, comptes du deuxième exercice arrêté au 31 Mars 1907; fixation du dividende; nomination d'administrateurs, etc.

Les recettes de la Delta Light Railways Co. pour la semaine au 13 Avril courant se sont élevées à L.E. 4,901 contre 3,881 en 1906, soit en augmentation de L.E. 1,020. Les recettes totales depuis le 1er Avril 1907 se chiffrent par L.E. 9,139 contre 7,747 pour l'exercice précédent, soit en avance de L.E. 1,392.

Carnet de l'actionnaire.

Par décision de l'assemblée ordinaire de la Société des Eaux de Tantah, tenue le 18 Avril courant, les dividendes suivants seront payés, à partir du 29 Avril 1907 par la National Bank of Egypt; au Caire et à Alexandrie : 7 shillings contre le coupon No. 6 d'action de capital; 2 shillings contre le coupon No. 3 d'action de jouissance; P.E. 10 4/10 contre le coupon No. 3 de part de fondateur.

ARISTON AERATED WATERS guaranteed Distilled "once drunk always drunk" Soda Water, Stone Ginger Beer, Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Fruit Champagnes, etc. Factory Sharia Sahal opposite Tramway Co. Works Cairo : Depot 7 Post Street, Alexandria.

30108-124

A SMART TRAVELLER required, "knowing Cairo and villages well also English, French, Greek and Arabic, state references and salary required; also office boy wanted with knowledge of books. P.O. Box 576 Cairo.

30107-6-1.

CANAL DE SUEZ

MM. les Actionnaires sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale Ordinaire pour le Mardi 4 Juin prochain à deux heures précises 8 Rue d'Athènes.

Pour assister ou se faire représenter à l'Assemblée, les Actionnaires, propriétaires d'au moins vingt-cinq actions de capital ou de jouissance, doivent, au plus tard cinq jours avant la réunion, justifier, rue Charras 9, à Paris, du dépôt de leurs titres, soit à Paris dans la Caisse Centrale, soit au Caire dans celle de l'Agence Supérieure, en Province ou à l'Étranger dans les Etablissements ou maisons de banque ci-après désignés :

Crédit Lyonnais; Comptoir National d'Escompte; Société Générale; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Marseillaise de Crédit Industriel et Commercial; M.M. Adam and Co., à Boulogne sur Mer; Saint-Olive, Cambefort et Cie, à Lyon; Castelnau et Cie, à Montpellier; Duverre, à Amiens; Durand et Cie, à Angoulême; N. M. Rothschild and Sons, à Londres; J. Diodati et Cie, à Genève; Société Générale de Belgique, à Bruxelles.

Les Actionnaires peuvent également déposer comme donnant droit d'admission à l'Assemblée, des récépissés constatant un dépôt d'actions de capital ou de jouissance dans les Etablissements ci-après : Banque de France; Syndicat des Agents de change de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Comptoir National d'Escompte; Société Générale; Crédit Foncier de France; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Marseillaise de Crédit Industriel et Commercial.

Chaque Actionnaire présent à l'ouverture de la séance recevra une médaille en argent qui pourra être échangée contre sa valeur.

30109-1.

T. R. SPARTALI AND CO.

AVIS

MM. Spartali et Cie, ont l'honneur d'informer leur nombreuse clientèle qu'ils viennent de recevoir, comme dernier arrivage de saison, un riche assortiment de tapis.

Les prix défient toute concurrence. Il est à espérer qu'un nombreux public fera l'honneur de visiter leurs magasins sis à l'avenue Rossette.

30110-1

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.

April 23.

Niger, French s. Capt. Echerance, Marseilles, Messageries Maritimes.

Minieh, Brit. s. Capt. Dumar, Constantinople and Smyrna, Khedivial Mail.

Sviet, Rus. s. Capt. Ramersann, Batoum, Czarine.

Stora, Aust. s. Capt. Carmelich, Mersina and Port Said.

Plavian, Brit. s. Capt. Woodcock, Liverpool and Malta, Tamvaco.

April 24.

City of Perth, Brit. s. Capt. Arnold, Antwerp and Malta, Tamvaco.

DEPARTURES.

April 22.

El-Kahire, Brit. s. Capt. Willott.

Milo, Brit. s. Capt. Freemann, Port Said, Cyprus.

Nilo, Ital. s. Capt. Pilo, Port Saïd.

Persian Prince, Brit. s. Capt. Jones, Syria, Mameluke, Rus. s. Capt. Balakoff, Mariopol.

Mostar, Aust. s. Capt. Maschiola, Trieste.

April 23.

Averoff, Greek s. Capt. Mavroulis, Braila.

Amphitrite, Aust. s. Capt. Tomasovich, Syria.

Salamis, Greek s. Capt. Pithia, Cyprus.

Tchibatchoff, Rus. s. Capt. Heymann, Pines and Odessa.

Méris, Brit. s. Capt. Dunnett, Malta and Hall.

Atlantico, Aust. s. Capt. Sultora, London.

ALEXANDRIA

GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

SECTION COTONNIERE

Questionnaire d'Avril 1907. (Prière de répondre avant la fin avril en vous servant de la langue que vous préférez).

1. Les semailles sont-elles terminées dans votre Markaz ? et dans votre Province ? A-t-on semé plus ou moins que l'année dernière ?

2. Combien de coton Abassi, Joanovich et Nabari, a-t-on semé, en plus ou en moins que l'année passée ?

3. Les semailles ont-elles été anticipées ? ou faites à l'époque ordinaire ? ou retardées ? (et par quels motifs ?)

4. Les jeunes plantes sont-elles très avancées ? sont-elles en bon état ? ou ont-elles été contrariées par quelque circonstance ? (et laquelle ?)

5. Combien pour cent du terrain semé en coton a-t-on dû ressemer ? a-t-on dû ressemer plusieurs fois ?

6. L'eau pour les irrigations est-elle abondante ? ou bien est-elle suffisante ? ou bien est-elle insuffisante ?

7. Les vers ont-ils apparu dans votre district ? et ont-ils attaqué les cotonniers ?

Pour le Comité, Le Président, C. DE TSCHUDI.

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 a.m. à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour mai talaris 18 13/16 à —/—; novembre 18 7/8 à —/—, plus bas pour mai 18 15/16 à —/—; novembre 18 9/16 à —/—.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour avril P.T. 78 —/— à —/—; plus bas pour avril 77 20/40 à —/—.

REMARQUES

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Coton.—La faiblesse a persisté et s'est même accentuée et la baisse a fait de nouveaux progrès. Quoiqu'en légère reprise sur le minimum de la matinée, la cote n'en a pas moins eu lieu en mauvaise tendance. C'est le mai qui est toujours la cause du desordre et aujourd'hui il a fini par tomber au dessous du novembre.

Graines de coton.—L'article a été complètement abandonné et les derniers cours affichés montrent de la baisse.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 23 avril 1907.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION à la LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tal. 18 1/2 Livraison Mai

" 19 1/4 " Juillet

" 18 5/8 " Novembre

" 18 11/16 " Janvier

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, can. 1184

Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12h.45 p.m.

Tal. 18 5/32 Livraison Mai

" 18 15/16 " Juillet

" 18 7/16 " Novembre

" 18 9/16 " Janvier

Marché quiet

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EXTERIEUR

Dépêches particulières du 23 avril 1907

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL

Coton.—Etat du Marché.—200

Disponible.—10 5/16 (1/16 de baisse)

Futures.—mai : 10 (12/64 de baisse)

Graines de coton.—Soutenues

Fèves.—Sans affaires

Graines de coton.—Fermes

Fèves.—Marché nul

LONDRE

Graines de coton.—Sans changement

COTON AMERICOIN

LIVERPOOL

Futures mai-juin : 5.81 (1 point de baisse)

oct.-nov. : 5.57 (3 points de baisse)

Disponible : 6.29 (7 points de baisse)

NEW-YORK

Middling Upland : 11.15 (5 points de baisse)

Futures mai : 9.77 (5 points de baisse)

octobre : 10.00 (3 points de baisse)

Arrivages du jour, balle 18,000

Contre même jour l'année dernière, balle 19,000

ASSOCIATION

DES COURTIER EN MARCHANDISES

(Service spécial)

DEPÊCHE D'OUVERTURE

LIVERPOOL, 10h. a.m.

Américain

Futures mai-juin : 5.83

oct.-nov. : —

Seconde Dépêche, 10h.5 a.m.

Futures mai-juin : 5.83

oct.-nov. : 5.58

DERNIERE HEURE

(Clôture de la Bourse Khédiviale 1h. p.m.)

Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre ... Tal. 18 13/32 à — 7/16

Janvier ... " 18 17/32 " — 9/16

Mars ... " 18 23/32 " — 15/16

Mai ... " 18 1/8 " — 5/32

Juillet ... " 18 23/32 " — 15/16

Graines de coton

Nov.-Dec.-Jan. P.T. 67 5/40 à — 10/40

Mai " 77 " — 5/40

Juin " 77 30/40 " —

STOCKS AND SHARES

ALEXANDRIA BOURSE

Issued by the "Association des Courtiers en Valeurs d'Alexandrie"

Clôture d'aujourd'hui à 12h.30 p.m.

Agricultural Bank of Egypt ... Lst. 8 3/4 à —

National Bank of Egypt ... " 24 3/4 " —

Ramelah Railway ... " 6 1/2 " —

Egyptian Delta Railways ... " 10 1/2 " —

Tramways d'Alexandrie ... Fcs. 184 " —

Div. ... 324 " — A.

Alexandria Water ... Lst. 13 1/4 " —

Eaux du Caire ... Fcs. 115 " —

Jouissance ... 255 " —

Daira Sanieh ... Lst. 15 1/2 " —

Behera ... L.E. 35 " 34 H

Bourse Khédiviale d'Alex. ... Lst. 25 1/2 " —

Egyptian Markets ... Sh. 23/3 " —

Anglo-Egyptian Spinning ... Lst. 1 " —

Bière d'Alexandrie Privileges Fcs. 224 " —

Dividendes ... 116 " —

Bière du Caire Privileges ... 118 " —

Dividendes ... 46 " —

Egyptian Cotton Mills ... Sh. 4/9 " —

Egyptian Salt & Soda ... " 20 " —

Oblig. Crédit Foncier Egyptien 3 o/o 1896 ... Fcs. 339 " —

Oblig. Crédit Foncier Egyptien 3 o/o 1903 ... " 274 " —

Lots Turcs ... " 155 " —

Ossa di Sconto ... " 209 " —

Nouvelle ... 208 " —

Anglo-American Nile ... Lst. 4 " —

Banque d'Athènes ... Fcs. 123 " —

Defered Delta ... Lst. 12 " —

Nungovich Hotels ... " 25 " —

Delta Land ... " 3 " —

Nile Land ... " 27 " —

Stor. et Raffinerie d'Egypte ... Fcs. 60 " —

Khedivial Mail Preference ... Lst. 4 1/2 " —

Ordinary Sh. 28/ " —

Egypt. Invest. & Agency Ltd. ... Lst. 1 " —

Land Bank ... " 8 1/4 " —

Land Investment ... " 6 " 7

Estates ... " 1 1/4 " 16

Splendid Hotels ... L.E. 4 1/2 " —

Cheik Fadl ... Fcs. 105 " —

Entreprises Urbaines ... Lst. 6 1/2 " A.

Comptoir Financier ... "

BOURSE DU CAIRE

Le Caire, le 23 Avril 1907.

Banques	Actions	Jouissances
National Bank of Egypt	£ 24 1/2	910
Agricultural Bank of Egypt	£ 8 1/2	
Banque d'Athènes	Fr. 124	
Cassa di Sconto	Fr. 209	
Nouv. Emis.	Fr. 208	
Land Bank	£ 8 1/2	78
Comptoir Financ. & Comm.	£ 5 1/2	5 1/2
Banque d'Arabie	£ 5	
Banque d'Orient	Fr. 123	
Sté Générale Egyptienne	Fr. 265	73

Chemins de Fer	Actions	Jouissances
Alex. & Ramleh Railway	£ 6 1/2	
oblig. 5 o/o	£ 102	
Delta Light Railway	£ 10 1/2	12 1/2
Lots Turcs obligations	Fr. 155	

Sociétés des Eaux	Actions	Jouissances
Alexandria Water Company	£ 13 1/2	
Eaux du Caire part capital	Fr. 115	255
Eaux de Tanta	£ 7 1/2	nom.

Sociétés Foncières	Actions	Jouissances
Daira Sanieh Nouvelle	£ 15 1/2	100
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	Fr. 730	850
Crédit Fon. ob. 3 o/o	Fr. 339	
Cr. Foncier ob. Nouv. Emis.	Fr. 274	
Cr. Foncier ob. 3 1/2 o/o	Fr. 500	
Soc. Agricole & Ind. 5 o/o	Fr. 935	1150
Société Agricole & Ind. 4 o/o	Fr. 515	
Caisse Hyp. d'Egypte	Fr. 605	1130

Société Anonyme du Behera	Actions	Jouissances
Ste An. du Behera obligat.	L.E. 4 1/2	
Société Foncière d'Egypte	L.E. 31	
Delta Land Company	£ 3 1/2	
Wardan Estate	£ 0	8 1/2
Nile Land	£ 27	80 n.

Egyptian Estates Limited	Actions	Jouissances
Union Foncière	£ 5 1/2	25
Anglo-Eg. Land Allotment	L.E. 2 1/2	P.T. 95
Gharbieh Land	L.E. 3 1/2	L.E. 1 1/2
Cairo Suburban	£ 5 1/2	

Egypt Land Invest. and Building	Actions	Jouissances
Building	£ 4 1/2	

Sociétés Immobilières	Actions	Jouissances
Cie. Immobilière d'Egypte	Fr. 370	650 n.
Agriole du Nil	Fr. 250	7
Entreprises Développement	L.E. 11 1/2	18
Urbanes et Rurales	£ 6 1/2	ex 21 1/2
Entreprises Im. et Travaux	L.E. 6 1/2	P.T. 78
Eparque Immobilière Ltd	£ 2 1/2	P.T. 95

Sociétés Industrielles	Actions	Jouissances
Anglo-Eg. Spinning	£ 0 1/2	2
Crown Brewery d'Alex.	Fr. 224	116
Crown Brewery du Caire	Fr. 118	46
Egyptian Cotton Mills	£ 4/9	
Egyptian Salt and Soda	£ 20	
Ste des Ciments d'Egypte	Fr. 46	11
Sucreries et Raffinerie	Fr. 60	
Port Said Salt Association	£ 14	
Nile Cold Storage	£ 0 1/2	
Egyptian Markets	£ 23-23 1/2	

Navigation à Vapeur	Actions	Jouissances
Anglo-American Nile	£ 4	
Khedivial Mail S.S.	£ 4 1/2	28
Menzaleh Canal & Nav. Co.	L.E. 3 1/2	P.T. 86
Express Nile Steamers Co.	L.E. 23	nom. P.T. 130
Nouvelle	L.E. 4 1/2	
Egyptian Mail St. Co.	£ 10 n.	1 1/2

Hotels	Actions	Jouissances
Nungovich Hotels	£ 25 n.	
Egyptian Hotels	£ 8 1/2	
National Hotels	L.E. 3	P.T. 55
Upper Egypt Hotels	L.E. 3 1/2	
Nouvelle	L.E. 3 1/2	
Splendid Hotels	L.E. 4 1/2	
Excelsior Hotels	L.E. 3 1/2	1/2

Tramways	Actions	Jouissances
Tramways d'Alexandrie	Fr. 184	323
Tramways du Caire	Fr. 603	1227

Valeurs diverses	Actions	Jouissances
Bourse Khédiviale du Caire	£ —	
Egyptian Investment	£ 1	
Société Egypt. d'Irrigation	£ 16	
Corporation of W. Egypt	£ 0 1/2	1/2
New Egyptian Company	£ 21/6	
Land & General Trust	£ 1	
Soc. Frigorifique d'Egypte	L.E. 4 1/2	ex 1/2
Walker & Meimrachi	£ 0 1/2	
Automobiles du Caire	£ 4	7
Egyptian Constructions	£ 0 1/2	
Soc. Egypt. de Publicité	L.E. 1 1/2	ex P.T. 400

British Aerated & Mineral Water Factory.	Actions	Jouissances
CAIRO, Nubur Paoha-st		
ALEXANDRIA, Averoff-st.		

CAIRO, Nubur Paoha-st	Actions	Jouissances
ALEXANDRIA, Averoff-st.		

CAIRO, Nubur Paoha-st	Actions	Jouissances
ALEXANDRIA, Averoff-st.		

CAIRO, Nubur Paoha-st	Actions	Jouissances
ALEXANDRIA, Averoff-st.		

CAIRO, Nubur Paoha-st	Actions	Jouissances
ALEXANDRIA, Averoff-st.		

CAIRO, Nubur Paoha-st	Actions	Jouissances
ALEXANDRIA, Averoff-st.		

CAIRO, Nubur Paoha-st	Actions	Jouissances
ALEXANDRIA, Averoff-st.		

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ALEXANDRIA, Averoff-st.		

CAIRO, Nubur Paoha-st	Actions	Jouissances
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CAIRO, Nubur Paoha-st	Actions	Jouissances
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CAIRO, Nubur Paoha-st	Actions	Jouissances
ALEXANDRIA, Averoff-st.		

CAIRO, Nubur Paoha-st	Actions	Jouissances
ALEXANDRIA, Averoff-st.		

CAIRO, Nubur Paoha-st	Actions	Jouissances
ALEXANDRIA, Averoff-st.		

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CAIRO, Nubur Paoha-st	Actions	Jouissances
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Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

April.	Wed. 24	Tour Eiffel. Variety Entertainment. 9.30. El Dorado. Music-Hall. Varieties. 9.30.
Thur. 25	A.S.C. 1st Summer Meeting. First Race. 3.30.	
Fri. 26	Meeting to pass resolution of regret at Lord Cromer's departure at British Club. 6 p.m. All British subjects resident in Alexandria and neighbourhood invited. Rue d'Allemagne. Park. Alexandria Police Band. 4 to 6.	
Sat. 27	Bab el Ghedi Station. Reception on arrival of Khedivial Train. A. S. C. 1st Summer Meeting. 2nd day. 3.30. Mustapha Range. British Rifle Club. Match 3rd Class Challenge Cup and practice. 2.30.	
Sun. 28	Nouzha Gardens. Alexandria Police Band. 4 to 6.	
Mon. 29	British Consulate. General Meeting of Alexandria Cricket Club. 6.30.	
May.		
Sat. 4	Khedivial Opera House. Cromer Demonstration. Mustapha Range. British Rifle Club. Rapid firing and practice. 2.30.	
Mon. 6	Shem-el-Nessim Fete. General holiday.	

CAIRO.

April.		
Wed. 24	Esbekieh Gardens Theatre. 9.30. Theatre des Nouveautés, Revue 9.30.	
Thurs. 25	Abdeen Palace. Khedive's Farewell Reception. Koubbeh Palace. Reception by Khedivah. Abbassieh. Mouled en-Nebi. School of Medicine. Cairo Scientific Society Paper by Capt. Lyons, F.R.S., "Earthquakes which have been recorded in Egypt." 4.30.	
Sun. 28	Zoological Gardens. Ghizeh Boy's Band. Afternoon.	
May.		
Mon. 6	Shem el Nessim Fête, General holiday.	

THE MOLASSINE COMPANY,
Limited, 36, Mark Lane in the
City of London, England, Manu-
facturers, Proprietors of the follow-
ing Trade Mark



used by them for Food and condi-
ments of animals, registered 14th
July, 1902, No. 152, warn everyone
against infringement or imitation
thereof.

Société Internationale des Employes

D'ALEXANDRIE.

SIEGE SOCIAL RUE SIDI EL METWALLY No. 30
ET RUE HAMMAM EL ZAHAB No. 1 AU 1ER ETAGE

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Un Français 40 ans cherche une place d'aide Ingénieur.

Une principale Maison de Nouveautés d'Alexandrie demande de bons vendeurs.

Jeune homme français parlant grec et turc désire emploi dans maison de Commerce, Banque ou Assurances.

Serait disposé à partir pour l'Intérieur ou le Soudan, pas exigeant.

Adresse L. D. N. 32430 poste restante ou à la Société.

Un jeune employé de confections pour hommes, cherche à se placer.

Un employé de bureau connaissant le grec, le français, l'italien et le turc, désire se placer; prétentions modestes.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Sidi el Metwally N. 30 et Rue Hammam el Zahab N. 1 au 1er Etage.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse. 9-4-907

ALFRED M. BUCHANAN,

SUFFOLK HOUSE, LAURENCE POUNTNEY HILL,
LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND,
MERCHANT and CONTRACTOR,

For Every Description of Machinery, Tools, Railway and Tramway Material, Mining and Contractors' Plant. Iron and Steel Bars, Sheets, Castings, Ship-plates, Angles, Chains, Cables, Anchors of all descriptions. Tinware, Brushes, Brooms, &c. Dredging Plant, consisting of Buckets and Suction Dredgers, Hopper Barges, Floating Pontons and Cranes, Tug Boats, Launches (light draught), Petroleum and Steam Motor Power, Boilers, Tanks, Buys and other Structural Work.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Telegraphic Address: "BUCHANAN, LONDON." Code: 5th Edition A.B.C.

Hillen Steel Rail WORKS.

UTRECHT HOLLAND. LONDON OFFICE:
1 Cullum Street, E.C.

THE VAL DE TRAVERS ASPHALTE PAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hamilton House, Bishopsgate St. Without LONDON, E.C.

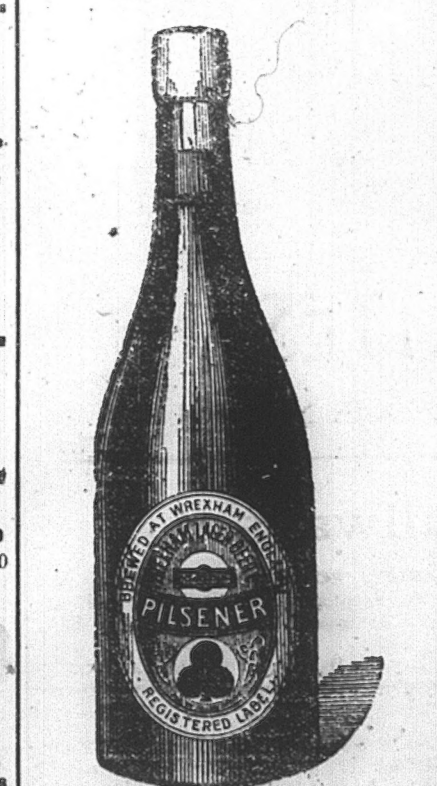
CONTRACTORS TO BRITISH WAR OFFICE

PRINCIPAL-SECTEUR, SERVICES (FRANCE) RAGUSA (Sicily), GUANTIA, (Venezuela), MIRA OREIRA.

EGYPTIAN BRANCH—FIRST ASPHALT FACTORY ESTABLISHED IN EGYPT.

Moharrem-Boy Factory, 171, Mahmoudieh Canal, Alexandria Office in Cairo: Chahab Dawaouin 28, Works: Boulac Sahel, or Sales of Mastic Asphaltic Blocks, Trinidad Refined Bitumen Bricks in Compressed Asphalt for Paving, Compressed Asphalt Roadways. — Contractors for every description of Asphalt Works in the whole of Egypt. 2448-10-3-97

ASK FOR



AND IF NOT SUPPLIED
APPLY TO
JOHN B. CAFFARI
Alexandria & Cairo.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

FORAGE.

Tenders will be received at the Head Quarters Office, Cairo, until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday 30th April 1907, for the supply of Forage to the Army of Occupation at Cairo and Alexandria, for 12 months from the 1st June 1907.

Forms of Tender and all information may be obtained at the above office on application. Envelopes containing Tenders should be addressed to

"The General Officer Commanding, Cairo."

The General Officer Commanding does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

E.R.O. LUDLOW, Lieut: Colonel, Commanding A.S.C. in Egypt. Cairo, 18/4/07. 30086-37-2

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Summer Rates 15th May to 15th September 1907.

Between	First.	Second.
Port Said and London	£14.	£9.
" Marseilles	10.	£7.
" Brindisi	7.	

These rates are Nett and do not entitle to a rebate upon the returning fare.

Commencing 28th May the departure from Port Said to Marseilles is intended to be on Tuesday afternoon, after the arrival of the 11 a.m. Cairo train.

A Steam Tender will convey Passengers to the ship. 30054-10-6

NOTICE.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT.

Required at Kassala clerk with good knowledge of Italian, Arabic and English. Candidates should apply to Sudan Agent, War Office, Cairo.

War Office, Cairo, 14th April 1907. 30053-6-5

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer et Télégraphes de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public qu'elle recevra jusqu'au 28 avril 1907 des offres pour la fourniture de matériaux en ciment, tuile, demi-tuile et faitière conformément aux conditions du Cahier des Charges dont on peut obtenir un exemplaire au Service Central des Magasins Généraux à Boulac (Caire), et au Bureau de M. l'Inspecteur des Magasins à Gabbary (Alexandrie) chaque jour, de neuf heures du matin à midi; les dimanches et jours fériés exceptés, contre paiement de 100 m/m (Cent millièmes).

Les soumissionnaires auront à joindre à leur offre un récépissé constatant le versement à la Caisse de l'Administration d'un dépôt provisoire de L.E. 10 (Dix Livres Egyptiennes). Le soumissionnaire déclaré adjudicataire devra parfaire cette somme jusqu'à concurrence du 10 % du montant de l'offre agréée.

Les offres devront être accompagnées d'une feuille de papier timbré de 30 millièmes. Elles seront adressées par la poste sous pli recommandé à :

Monsieur le Chef du Service des Magasins, Chemins de fer de l'Etat, Boulac (Caire).

et sous double enveloppe, l'intérieure portant la désignation suivante :

Offre pour "Carréaux en ciment et tuile".

L'Administration ne s'engage pas à accepter l'offre la plus basse, ni à donner suite aux soumissions présentées; elle se réserve le droit de diviser la commande.

Le Caire, le 11 Avril 1907. 30023-2-1

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words	P.T. 5	P.T. 10
30 words	" 8	" 16
Every 10 words, } beyond 30. }	" 2	" 4

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged, he advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.—A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. "Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling." Post Free. **AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE** sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY desires at once position as governess at Cairo. Thoroughly experienced; good music and French. Highest references. Dunsford, 15, Sycamore Terrace, Bootham, York, England. 30091-6-3

A UCTION SALE of the property of Mrs. K. E. Verschoyle at Maison Cramer, Sharia Deir el Baria, near German Hospital on Friday and Saturday, 26th and 27th April 1907, on view 4 days previous to the sale. For particulars apply to Messrs. Congdon & Co. 30087-5-3

BORMAN & Co. for suits to measure by their experienced London Cutters, latest style and fit guaranteed also a large selection of English Boots and Shoes of very best quality, shirts, ties, socks. 30097-6-2

BEDROOMS to let in Moharrem Bey. English family. Breakfast if required. Apply No. 30068 "Egyptian Gazette." Alexandria. 30068-6-5

BULKELEY, near sea, small, well furnished house, in own garden, to let for summer months. Seven rooms, hall, kitchen and usual offices. Apply No. 30104 "Egyptian Gazette." 30104-6-1

CAIRO'S GARDEN CITY. NEXT TO BRITISH AGENCY—Chev. C. Aquilina, of the Carlton Hotel, Bulkeley, offers some of the very best plots of this estate at rates considerably below their present value. 29983-30-11

ENGLISH (private) family, near Museum and River, receives two or three guests. Box 893, Cairo. 30071-12-5

FOR SALE—Latest Edition ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA—35 Volumes—price £35. Address: Box 893, Cairo. 30090-12-3

FOR SALE 2 H.P. De Dion motorcycle in perfect working order, complete control from handlebar, George Swan, Hotel Abbas, Abbassieh, Cairo. 30092-3-3

FURNISHED HOUSE to let (Alexandria) from 1st June to 30th September, containing 8 rooms, large entrance, kitchen, bathroom, etc. Also Electric Light and Telephone, well situated (1st floor) Boulevard Rameleh on the sea and close to tramway station. Apply No. 30033, Gazette office. 30089-6-3

FURNISHED HOUSE to let, summer months, 7 rooms, garden, near sea, Ibrahimieh. Apply. No. 30,103, "Egyptian Gazette." 30103-6-1

GESUCHT eine deutsche geprüfte Lehrerin zur Erteilung einiger Unterrichtsstunden täglich. Näheres bei der Exped. d. Blattes. 30,094-3-3

GENTLEMAN (widower), with small boy 7 years of age, wishes good family (English preferred, living in Ibrahimieh or Rameleh) to board them and take good care of the boy. Address Georges A. Garzoni, Schutz, Rameleh. 30102-3-6

GENTLEMAN knowing English, French, Greek, Italian, Turkish and Russian, seeks situation in Administration, shipping office, commercial business, etc. Good references. Apply No. 30019 "Egyptian Gazette." 30019-6A-6

HOUSE TO LET at Ibrahimieh, June, July, August, 6 furnished rooms, electric light. Apply J. Macgregor, Rue Cherif Pasha, Alexandria. 30101-6-3

LARGE ROOM to let well-furnished, airy, electric light, every comfort. No. 11 Rue Missala. 30076-6-4

M. C. L. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, Ciccolani's Garden. Stock of Chairs and other articles in basket work, Deck Lounges, etc. Ladies Travelling baskets, any size, made to order at less than charged for imported articles and of more durable quality. Order at the School, or Mellor's, St. Mark's Buildings. 29982-24-3

TO LET for 6 months, or less, furnished flat five rooms. Apply W. Cumming Ibrahimia. 30075-6-4

WANTED by English firm in Cairo: Experienced, proficient book-keeper. Must know English, French, and Arabic. One used to collecting accounts preferred. Apply Accountant, Poste restante, Cairo. 30060-6-6

WANTED a Junior Clerk, English preferred, accustomed to Typewriter, and with some knowledge of French and Arabic. Apply to The Aboukir Company, Ltd. 15, Rue de la Gare de Rameleh. 30005-6-3

WANTED IMMEDIATELY nurse for one baby, moderate wages and passage to England July 2nd. Mrs. Swan, Hotel Abbas, Abbassieh, Cairo. 30093-3-3

Supplement Commercial et Financier

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices on Tuesday, April 16.

Abyssinia Bank	2 1/2	@ 1 dis
Agricultural Bank	8 1/2	— 1/2
Preferred	9 1/2	— 1/2
3 1/2 % Bonds	86	— 88
Anglo-Egyptian Bank	13 1/2	— 14 1/2
Central Egypt Exploration Co.	— 1/2	— 1/2
Corporation of Western Egypt	— 1/2	— 1/2
New Issue	—	—
Daira Sanieh Ordinary	15 1/2	— 1/2
Deferred	88	— 92
Delta Preference	10 1/2	— 11
Deferred	9	— 13
Delta Lands	2 1/2	— 3 1/2
Egyptian Estates	1 1/2	— 1 1/2
Estates Deferred	14	— 18
Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd.	1/2	— 2/2
Egyptian Building Lands	4	— 5
United Egyptian Lands	1/2 dis	— par
Deferred	5 1/2	— 6 1/2
Egyptian Land and General Trust	1/2 dis	— par
Options	1 1/2	— 1 1/2
Khedivial Mail S.S. Company	1 1/2	— 1 1/2
Land Bank of Egypt	8 1/2	— 1/2
Mysore Reefs	1/2	— 2/2
New Egyptian Company	1 1/2	— 1 1/2
National Bank	24 1/2	— 1/2 x d.
Nile Valley	1/6	— 2/6
Block "B"	—	—
North Nile Valley	1/2	— 2/2
Salt & Soda	1	— 1 1/2
Sudan Exploration	1/6	— 2/6
Sudan Gold Fields	— 1/2	— 1/2
Um Rus Gold Mine	—	—
United African Exploration	1 1/2	— 1 1/2
Union Foncière d'Egypte	5 1/2	— 1/2
Egyptian Investment & Agency	— 1/2	— 1/2
Egyptian Markets	1 1/2	— 1/2
Egyptian Sudan Mines	— 1/2	— 1/2

Direction Generale
des DOUANES EGYPTIENNES

TARIF D'EXPORTATION pour le mois d'Avril 1907

DESIGNATION	Unité	Prix du mois courant
Coton	cantar	3 555
Graines de Coton	ardeb	0 675
Blé Saida et Béhéra	cantar	0 275
Fèves Saida et Béhéra	ardeb	1 035
Lentilles	"	0 945
Mais	"	1 080
Orge	"	0 630
Pois chiches	"	1 540
Petits pois	"	1 400
" concassés	"	1 200
" éléb	"	1 500
is (avec emb.)	"	2 300
is en paille	"	0 6
Riz brut	"	0 7
Farine No. 1 à 3 (80 okes)	sac	0 900
Sucre blanc (en pains)	cantar	0 560
" (grand moro)	"	0 500
" (en poudre) No. 1	"	0 400
rouge (Farfour) en pains	"	0 240
" en poudre	"	0 220
Cotons "Afric" et "écart pour Turquie	"	1 600

ASSOCIATION
DES
COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISESRéponse des Primes en Contrats
(Obligatoire entre agences absentes)
du Jeudi 28 Mars 1907, à 5h.15 a.m.
Coton F.G.F.Br.

	Receivo	Livrent
Novembre	Tal. 19 9/18	à 19 19/32
Javier	" 19 19/32	" 19 5/8
Mars	" 19 19/32	" 20
Mai	" 20 21/32	" 20 11/16
Juillet	" 21 7/32	" 21 1/4
Graines de coton	P.T. 76 35/40	à 77 —
Avril	" 77 15/40	" 77 20/4
Mai	" 78 —	" 78 5/400
Juin	" 78 —	" 78 5/400

PRIMES DES CONTRATS

	Liv. Mai	P.T. 5 25/40	à —
Coton	"	" 1 1/2	" —
Gr. de coton	"	"	" —
Coton	Liv. Mai	P.T. 11 10/40	à —
Gr. de coton	"	" 3	" —
Coton	Liv. Mai	P.T. 3 30/40	à —
Gr. de coton	"	" 1	" —

SUCRES

Visible Supply

	1907	1906
Angleterre	T. 178,300	162,900
France	" 731,580	779,700
Allemagne	" 1,164,320	1,352,900
Hambourg	" 94,690	141,760
Autriche	" 681,000	664,000
Hollande	" 50,420	93,000
Belgique	" 181,330	197,370
Etats-Unis	T. 3,091,640	3,391,630
Cuba	" 262,000	278,330
Sous Voies	" 425,000	270,000
Total	T. 5,768,640	5,943,540
Centre Tonnes	2,940,240	pour 1905
"	3,529,710	" 1904
"	3,539,780	" 1903

NOLIS

Cértales	Shgs.	1/3	4/—
Tourteaux	4/	4/	4/
Graines de coton	5/	5/	5/
Oignons	18/	18/	18/
Cértales	Shgs.	1/3	4/—
Tourteaux	4/	4/	4/
Graines de coton	5/	5/	5/
Oignons	18/	18/	18/
Graines de coton	Shgs.	8/	8/
Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Coton	Shgs.	11/	11/
Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Tourteaux	9/	9/	9/
Graines de coton	10/	10/	10/
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Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Coton	Shgs.	11/	11/
Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Tourteaux	9/	9/	9/
Graines de coton	10/	10/	10/
Oignons	18/	18/	18/
Graines de coton	Shgs.	8/	8/
Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Coton	Shgs.	11/	11/
Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Tourteaux	9/	9/	9/
Graines de coton	10/	10/	10/
Oignons	18/	18/	18/
Graines de coton	Shgs.	8/	8/
Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Coton	Shgs.	11/	11/
Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Tourteaux	9/	9/	9/
Graines de coton	10/	10/	10/
Oignons	18/	18/	18/
Graines de coton	Shgs.	8/	8/
Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Coton	Shgs.	11/	11/
Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Tourteaux	9/	9/	9/
Graines de coton	10/	10/	10/
Oignons	18/	18/	18/
Graines de coton	Shgs.	8/	8/
Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Coton	Shgs.	11/	11/
Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Tourteaux	9/	9/	9/
Graines de coton	10/	10/	10/
Oignons	18/	18/	18/
Graines de coton	Shgs.	8/	8/
Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Coton	Shgs.	11/	11/
Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Tourteaux	9/	9/	9/
Graines de coton	10/	10/	10/
Oignons	18/	18/	18/
Graines de coton	Shgs.	8/	8/
Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Coton	Shgs.	11/	11/
Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Tourteaux	9/	9/	9/
Graines de coton	10/	10/	10/
Oignons	18/	18/	18/
Graines de coton	Shgs.	8/	8/
Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Coton	Shgs.	11/	11/
Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Tourteaux	9/	9/	9/
Graines de coton	10/	10/	10/
Oignons	18/	18/	18/
Graines de coton	Shgs.	8/	8/
Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Coton	Shgs.	11/	11/
Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Tourteaux	9/	9/	9/
Graines de coton	10/	10/	10/
Oignons	18/	18/	18/
Graines de coton	Shgs.	8/	8/
Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Coton	Shgs.	11/	11/
Cértales	1/6	1/6	1/6
Tourteaux	9/	9/	9/
Graines de coton	10/	10/	10/
Oignons	18/	18/	18/
Graines de coton	Shgs.	8/	8/